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The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

Hoover Sends Final Message

Gives Congress 3-Point Plan

China and Japan Urge League

Garner Repeal Bill Is Lost

Einstein Gets American Visé

Italy Prepares to Pay a Debt

PRESIDENT HOOVER sends his last annual message to Congress. To strengthen economic recovery he asks immediate enactment of a three-point program. This calls for drastic reducing of government expenditures, sweeping reform of the banking system, and vigorous coöperation with other governments. He desires federal appropriations brought down $830,000,000, with an 11 per cent pay cut and reorganization of departments. Banks, he says, have failed to meet the great emergency. The world's first economic need is strengthening of commodity prices; the United States can aid by full coöperation. The President sees conditions at home improving and winter relief well mobilized—Hunger and cold, he says, are already defeated.

¶ The League of Nations Assembly convenes in special session and hears China and Japan assert their rival claims. Among the representatives of 57 nations are leading prime ministers and foreign ministers of Europe. Mr. Matsuoka for Japan asks the Assembly to recognize Manchukuo and condemn the Chinese boycott; Dr. Yen for China asks the Assembly to refuse recognition and to declare Japan an aggressor state. Japan appears convinced that the League cannot undertake a definite settlement under the Lytton Report; but the smaller nations prepare to roar for justice for their favorite—And the Far Eastern nation they favor is China.

¶ The United States may eventually repeal the Eighteenth Amendment, but the wets' repeal program will not be rushed through this winter. Such are the indications given by Congress on the first day of the short session. Speaker Garner shatters all precedents in an effort to force a repeal resolution through the House and fails by six votes of obtaining the necessary two-thirds majority. But the vote of 144 against and 272 in favor suggests what will happen when the wetter new Congress convenes, probably in special session in the spring. The nation is given a little more time to prepare—and to decide whether it is going to allow the dear old saloon to return.

¶ Dr. Albert Einstein receives in Berlin a visé permitting him to visit the United States. American Consul General Messersmith grants the visé after a quizzing which amuses and then offends the eminent natural scientist. Frau Einstein declares her husband is neither an anarchist nor a Communist, but merely a confirmed pacifist. Dr. Einstein was annoyed that anyone should take seriously the charges of the Woman Patriot Corporation, which protested his entering the country. He complimented their vigilance—"Rome," he declared, "was once saved by the cackling of her faithful geese."

¶ Yugoslavia and Bulgaria come to strained relations over a border row. The Sofia Government requested the Belgrade Government to join with it in naming a mixed commission to investigate a shooting episode, but the Bulgarian reply was that the affair took place wholly on Yugoslav territory and does not concern Belgrade. Sofia snaps back that Bulgarian terrorists crossed the border to start the trouble. Yugoslavia claims Bulgaria violates the act of three years ago and now closes its frontier to Bulgarian peasants. The difficulty increases hourly—And so does the old, hateful talk of war.

¶ North Manchuria's rebellion appears to have collapsed before a determined Japanese offensive. Both Tokyo and Nanking report that Gen. Su Ping-wen and 1000 of his staff seize Chinese Eastern Railway trains and flee across the border, where they are interned by Soviet troops. General Su asks that their return to China be facilitated. Nanking, which has felt that the volunteer rebellion was hopeless and merely gave Japan added excuse for depredations, is satisfied. A peaceful Manchuria will promote China's hope—It hopes under the Lytton report to see its Manchurian sovereignty restored.

¶ Italy prepares to pay its war debt obligation to the United States on Dec. 15. The Fascist Grand Council requests the Government by resolution to make the payment when due, which means that the installment of $1,245,437, or 24,000,000 lira, will not be defaulted or delayed. Italy has sent no note to Washington requesting postponement, but after Dec. 15 it will turn letter writer and ask revision of the funding agreement entered into seven years ago—Italy will ask that the tendency of the revision be toward the nadir, rather than toward the zenith.

Albania's New Harbor Ready for Big Liners

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Durazzo, Albania

THE first stage of Albania's chief harbor is finished. This means that big liners may now land directly at the wharf here. Heretofore steamers have had to unload onto little boats, and in bad weather the waves sometimes have been so high that liners could not stop at all. Now the end of a bay has been inclosed with solid masonry and the port is protected from storms.

Move in Spain Faces Protest Of Washington

Bill to Seize Telephone Lines Involves American Investments Generally

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6—The position, not only of the American-built and American-owned telephone lines in Spain, but of a great deal of other American investments abroad, is held by the United States Government to be endangered by a bill slated for passage in the Spanish Cortes within a day or two.

Repeated diplomatic protests in Spain have failed to shake the determination of the Azana Government and its Cortes to confiscate the system of the International Telephone & Telegraph Company there, with $65,000,000 of American capital wrapped up in it. And if Spain, the leader of Spanish-speaking countries in the New as well as the Old World, proceeds to confiscation, it is foreseen that enormous American investments in many Latin-American countries may meet the same treatment.

Revision of Contract

As a result an extremely serious situation between Spain and the United States has arisen. If Spain persists, and unless a settlement is reached, the determination of the Department of State is to proceed to the filing of diplomatic claims for damages.

The American Government regards the present dispute as particularly regrettable because the present Spanish Government recently took up what was considered a perfectly correct position regarding the telephone contract and altered it only under political pressure from the Cortes.

The correct view, according to the Department of State, is that the telephone contract should be revised only upon mutual action. This was provided by an earlier bill in the Cortes, now replaced by the confiscatory measure. The International Telephone & Telegraph Company announces its willingness to negotiate and reach an agreement satisfactory to Spain. The United States strongly backs the company's position through several diplomatic representations and one note, publication of which is opposed by the Spanish Government.

Mutual Action Needed

In reply, Madrid contends that treatment of the issue is a domestic concern between Spain and a private corporation. To which the State Department answers that it does not admit the confiscation of American property to be a domestic concern of Spain.

Washington comprehends the position taken by Republican Spain, seeing a privately owned monopoly flourishing on its soil. But it insists that acquisition must be on the basis of mutual action.

The United States now feels itself to be upholding not only this contract, but any international contract against unilateral denunciation.

Confiscation of foreign property is one of the three grounds on which recognition is withheld from Soviet Russia. If Spain's confiscatory attempt is not halted, it is felt here that even recognition may be withdrawn from the Republican Government of Spain until an appropriate compromise is worked out.

Such a compromise is obviously at hand.

Small States Unite in Attack On Japan's Acts in Manchuria

Infringement of World Peace Pacts Is Alleged by League Members at Opening of Session to Hear Report of Lytton Board

By Cable from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

GENEVA, Dec. 6—No sooner had China and Japan stated their case today before the world's highest and broadest tribunal than representatives of the small countries, which constitute a large majority of the League membership united in calling upon the Assembly to condemn Japanese action in Manchuria as contrary to the League Covenant and to refuse to recognize the puppet state of Manchukuo.

Adoption of the first eight chapters of the Lytton report and of the resolution against recognizing Manchukuo appears reasonably certain as a result of these keynote speeches. For working out the application of a definite plan of settlement to Manchuria, a special committee, on which the United States and Russia will be invited to sit, will probably be set up.

Delegates of the Irish Free State, Czechoslovakia, Sweden, and Norway this afternoon expressed the opinion of their governments in no uncertain terms. They were unanimous in declaring that Manchukuo is unworthy of recognition.

Mr. Joseph Connolly of the Irish Free State, opened the general discussion with a sharp criticism of the Japanese policy of "materialistic expansion," which, he declared, cut across the rights of others. He expressed the conviction that the Japanese aim is really to secure complete permanent control of Manchuria and maintained that the best settlement for that country was the one outlined in the Lytton report, with foreign military to maintain order.

Dr. Eduard Beneš of Czechoslovakia, in a speech which won general applause, declared that he viewed the problem, not from the viewpoint of China or Japan, but from that of the League and its Covenant. Japan, he declared, had not acted on the defensive and the Covenant had not been respected. The Chinese boycott and anti-foreign propaganda, he thought, must be condemned, but the military action of Japan called for more severe disapprobation. Japan, he said, had failed in its obligation to seek a peaceable settlement through the League of Nations, as provided by the Covenant. The Nine Power Treaty, he said, as well as the Covenant had been violated.

Professor Osten Unden of Sweden, developed the thesis that Japan had no right to assert that it alone could

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FARMERS RESIST FALLING INCOME BY HOME THRIFT

Bureau Federation Told of Courageous Steps Taken to Meet Situation

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Dec. 6—By increasing the efficiency of their farming and marketing methods by developing "side lines" and by practicing old-fashioned home thrift, American farm people have done much during the past year to adjust themselves to the difficult economic conditions of the present, the American Farm Bureau Federation was told here at its annual convention.

The speaker was Dr. C. W. Warburton, director of the extension work of the United States Department of Agriculture, which, in cooperation with state agricultural colleges, conducts a great educational program among farm people.

Last year, he said, 150,000 men and 128,000 women on the farm served as volunteer local leaders in educational work among their neighbors. As part of this program to improve farm and home practices, more than 1,000,000 demonstrations were carried out by men and women interested in improving their methods of production, management, marketing and home making, Dr. Warburton said further. And a still greater number of farmers, he estimated, will be found engaged in this work when the next yearly reports are made.

The chief woman speaker on the convention program was a home demonstration agent, Miss Helen Johnston, of the Alabama Extension Service.

"A remarkable development is taking place in our rural womanhood," said Miss Johnston. "A joyous realization is coming to the rural woman that through the knowledge gained in her home demonstration work and through the services rendered in her community organization she is developing power which will enable her to assume leadership in these movements, which have for their object the upbuilding of rural life."

Farm Bureau honors for the year fell upon Mr. Sam H. Thompson of Quincy, Ill., a member of the Federal Farm Board and former president of the federation. Each year the organization bestows a medal upon the person who, in its judgment, has done the most for agriculture.

FLIGHT OF SU TO RUSSIA ENDS MANCHU REVOLT

Scattering of Soldiers and Bandits Remain to Be Suppressed

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI, Dec. 6—The complete collapse of the North Manchurian rebellion is regarded as the termination of the first phase of the restoration of order in Manchuria. The so-called volunteer movement has now been virtually suppressed after a year's partially organized offensive against the Japanese.

Gen. Su Ping-wen, principal leader of the rebellion, telegraphed to Nanking from Siberia asking for arrangements for his return to China with 1000 members of his headquarters staff who crossed the border and interned.

The Japanese have now scattered the principal volunteer armies of both North and South Manchuria, and it is now believed that the disorganized banditry and the scattered smaller groups of former soldiers will be comparatively easy to disarm. A Nanking spokesman admits that the volunteer movement has probably ended, and privately expresses relief since the movement lacked prospects of success and threatened to afford the Japanese a pretext for an offensive into North China, which is now considered unlikely.

Fugitives Take Train

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Dec. 6—The War Office confirms the complete collapse of Gen. Su Ping-wen's forces in Manchuria. General Su, with his bodyguard of 1000 men seized a Chinese Eastern Railway train and fled into Soviet territory where they were disarmed and interned. It is understood that Gen. Ma Chan-shan, accompanied by his personal guards, fled northward, presumably to his old position opposite Blagovestchensk.

Japanese occupied Hailar last night and consolidated their positions preparatory to clearing the regions along the railway as far as Manchuli.

Foreign military observers suspect that the Japanese command in North Manchuria had a tacit understanding with the Soviet command, since the flight of the Chinese troops into Russia apparently was not impeded despite the fact that the Russians some months ago had announced that armed Chinese forces would not be allowed to cross the border.

FOREIGN POLICY FACING CHANGE BY ROOSEVELT

Legal Rigidity Expected to Give Way to More Practical Dealing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WARM SPRINGS, Ga., Dec. 6—A reasonably clear picture of the lines on which President-Elect Roosevelt will approach foreign policy has gradually emerged here out of the numerous conferences which have occupied his time during his two weeks' visit.

Its central and ruling theme is to be practical treatment of foreign affairs instead of theoretic. Each individual problem will be studied separately and with careful regard to the peculiar conditions and circumstances involved.

The result will be a more "self-contained" attitude toward world affairs. Commitments, particularly to any single hard and fast policy will be avoided. In its development tariffs will provide the leverage by which the Administration will seek to gain its objectives on a reciprocity basis.

"Strict legal diplomacy" is the phrase which Governor Roosevelt employed during his campaign to describe the Hoover-Stimson methods and it is this method of approach which is to be avoided. The attitude and the influence of the lawyer is to be subordinated in the State Department to that of the practical diplomatist.

The President-Elect's attitude toward foreign affairs is reflective of his general attitude on all governmental problems whether domestic or foreign. He sees the world in a state of flux in which crystallized opinions soon become obsolete and tend to obstruct the pathway to constructive solution.

His desire is to avoid the rôle of the propagandist and to shun dogmatic group interpretations. Instead, his actions have already revealed a policy of leaving the door open for new considerations and his plans sufficiently flexible to adjust themselves to changed circumstances. He plans to guide the study of the problems, but not to lead the advocates of any one point of view.

It is seen most clearly to date in his position on the war debts. He declined Mr. Hoover's proposal for a new debt-funding commission because in his opinion it implied an attempt to reach a new formula for permanent use. He preferred the channels of regular diplomacy because through them he saw the means for keeping the problem in a fluid state sensitive to any new changes in the situation.

The change will be toward what is described here as "a more self-contained policy." Roosevelt advisers mean to encourage a more rapid withdrawal from interference in Latin-American affairs, probably a more practical acceptance of Japan's peculiar problems in the Far East and a recognition of the economic benefits to be derived from a more realistic attitude towards Soviet Russia.

Chilean Project Seeks Federation Of Three States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—A proposal to "federalize" Chile has found favor among important provincial interests in Chile and been adopted as one of the foremost planks in the political platform of the Democrats, Constitutional Socialists and Social Republicans.

According to newspapers espousing the cause, the proposal is to found a federal republic of three states, one in the north with the capital at La Serena, the second in the south with the capital at Concepción and the third in the central zone with the capital at Valparaiso, which also would be the seat of the Federal Government.

The movement is directed against Santiago, the present capital of the "republica centralista," whose recent policy of centralization is held to be responsible for all provincial ills. North and south claim that for many years national policy has been influenced by party groups centered in the capital and that during the revolutionary period the Santiago garrison turned out the government at will.

Hoover Urges Bank Reform And Government Cost Cuts In His Last Annual Message

Hoover Makes Points Tell

By the Associated Press

HERE are the major proposals which President Hoover laid before Congress today for restoring economic equilibrium:

A special manufacturers' sales tax to cover practically all manufactures at a uniform rate, except necessary food and possibly some grades of clothing.

Widespread reforms of the banking system as one of the "first requisites for further recovery."

Sweeping reorganization of the Government, with regrouping and consolidating of more than 50 federal departments and agencies.

A flat 11 per cent pay cut for federal employees, with a $1000 exemption, in addition to the present 8 1-3 per cent reduction under the furlough system.

Reductions in appropriations under those for the present fiscal year of $830,000,000, offset in part by increases of $250,000,000 in "uncontrollable items."

Curtailment of expenditures for public works from $717,262,000 to $442,769,000.

Elimination of certain payments to veterans arising from "ill-considered legislation."

"Continued constructive policies promoting the economic recovery of the country must be the paramount duty of the Government."

"Institutions and men may have resources and credit; but, unless they have confidence, progress is halting and insecure."

"European governments obligated to us in war debts have requested that there should be suspension of payments due on Dec. 15. We do not approve of suspension. I have stated I would recommend to the Congress methods to overcome temporary exchange difficulties in connection with this payment."

"If we are to secure rapid and assured recovery and protection for the future, we must coöperate with foreign nations in many measures."

"As a competitor, it (the Government) becomes at once a tyranny in whatever direction it may touch."

"The highest form of self-government is the voluntary coöperation within our people for such purposes."

Coöperation With World Also Needed, He Says, to Aid Recovery

BUSINESS INDEXES SHOW TREND IS UP

Stresses Need of Balanced Budget; Federal Reorganization Plan Ready

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6—President Hoover sent his last annual message to Congress today, containing at once an admonition to Congress and a valedictory to the American people.

He proposed a three-point program for immediate enactment, designed "to strengthen further the forces of recovery." The three points were: Drastic reduction in government expenses; immediate and sweeping banking reforms, and a policy of "vigorous and whole-souled coöperation with other governments."

President Hoover found and enumerated hopeful factors in the present economic situation and urged quick action to speed the upturn which his figures indicated. He offered a table of eight business indexes, all of which show improvement in recent months; he recalled that industry is free of strife; that the recent election passed off with tranquillity; that winter relief is now mobilized, and that huge credit structures have been set up as a guarantee against cold and hunger in the months ahead.

Stresses Balanced Budget

With these favorable factors now existing, Mr. Hoover plunged at once into the new requirements which the continuation of the emergency make essential. First of these he placed a balanced budget.

"That is the first necessity of national stability," Mr. Hoover declared, "and is the foundation of further recovery."

To achieve such a balance, Mr. Hoover announced, his budget message to Congress tomorrow will call for further reductions in federal appropriations of $830,000,000. He recommended continuation of the furlough system among federal employees, and a further pay cut for one year of 11 per cent; elimination of certain payments in veterans' services; a general sales tax and reorganization of government departments.

The sales tax, as approved by Mr. Hoover, would be "extended to cover practically all manufactures at a uniform rate, except necessary food and possibly some grades of clothing."

As to federal reorganization, Mr. Hoover announced he would issue executive orders "within a few days" grouping or consolidating "over 50 executive and administrative agencies." He warned Congress of ineffectual protests to such drastic concentration but urged that such protests be ignored.

Urges Banking Reform

Then Mr. Hoover turned to the second phase of his recovery program: banking reform. Using phrases of an emphasis rare in presidential messages he declared:

"The basis of every other, and every further effort toward recovery is to reorganize at once our banking system," and added the round declaration that, "as a system, our banking has failed to meet this great emergency."

Mr. Hoover singled out recent bank failures as an indication of the direction which reform should take and pointed out that England and Canada, with financial problems heavier than the United States, have been practically free of such failures. So pressing is the need of this reform that Mr. Hoover recommended it be carried through in the present short session.

"There is no reason now," he declared, "why solution should not be found at the present session of Congress. Inflation of currency or governmental conduct of banking can have no part in these reforms. . . . I wish again to emphasize this view; that these widespread banking reforms are a national necessity and are the first requisites for further recovery in agriculture and business."

For World Coöperation

Third, in Mr. Hoover's new program for prompt recovery action was coöperation with foreign governments. Such coöperation he insisted should extend both to the existing armaments conference, the proposed world economic conference and to the proposals to reconsider war debt payments. On the latter subject, Mr. Hoover made only a perfunctory statement, holding back his views, it is believed, for a special message.

"That our major difficulties find their origins in the economic weakness of foreign nations requires no demonstration," Mr. Hoover said. "The first need today is strengthening commodity prices. That cannot be permanently accomplished by artificialities. It must be accomplished by expansion in consumption of goods through the return of stability and confidence in the world at large and that in turn cannot be fully accomplished without coöperation with other nations."

Mr. Hoover cited legislative needs of half a dozen other fields, including transportation and power regulation; antitrust reform; membership in the World Court; the St. Lawrence waterway; revision of

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Debts, Arms Cut, Freer Trade Linked in Hoover's Message

France and England Hope to Avert Nonratification of Reparations Agreement—Italy to Pay Debt Installment, Then Seek Revision

Despite the omission of the question of reduction in armaments in the British and French debt notes, President Hoover makes these issues interdependent in his message to Congress, and argues for thoroughgoing coöperation by the United States in restoring the world's credit structure.

The outspoken stand of congressional leaders against postponement of the debt payments due Dec. 15 from European debtors has aroused France and England to the danger of failure of the reparations agreement, and the foreign chancelleries are acting to solve this issue.

The Fascist Grand Council approves the December debt payment to Washington and this means that Italy will so act. Then the Rome Government will seek revision of the agreement signed in 1925.

Today Czechoslovakia, as spokesman for a group of smaller debtors, delivered a note containing a sharp warning of loss of trade in the Danubian area if Washington insists on debt payments.

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6—Debts were pointedly linked with disarmament and the reduction of world trade barriers today in President Hoover's message to Congress.

This action appears to forecast a similar linking when the President replies to the British and French notes, and makes a fuller statement to the legislative branch in a day or two.

The Hoover statement confronts an equally pointed omission of the arms question in the foreign communications. Meanwhile, the search for a method by which the Dec. 15 payment can be eased, continued in Washington and London. In his message, President Hoover referred once more to his proposal that payments be made into a blocked account in foreign currency, in order to overcome the temporary exchange difficulty.

A proposal from London, apparently inspired to some degree by high authority, that the Dec. 15 payment should be made in the form of British Government bonds was taken receptively here, although in official circles it was stated that the scheme must grow beyond its

(Continued on Page 5, Column 1)

Curtis Receives 'Hunger March' Parade Leaders

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6—Granted permission to parade to the Capitol provided they will leave the city tonight, the "Hunger" army began a several-mile march through Washington streets today.

The decision to allow the marchers to parade was made after tension had increased to a point where it appeared that their stay here longer would lead to turmoil and bloodshed. The 2700 "marchers" whose trucks have been held on the outskirts of the city since their arrivals here Sunday, broke into a cheer as they received the news that they would be allowed to demonstrate.

Flanked on either side by lines of police, the men and women marched, some singing, others keeping time with a drone, "We demand unemployment insurance." At the foot of Capitol Hill the procession halted, brief conferences were held and a delegation surrounded by police made its way to the Capitol to present a petition demanding public unemployment insurance and $50 cash relief from Congress for all unemployed.

At the door of the Capitol, police officers agreed to let a delegation of 10 enter to present their plea to Vice-President Curtis. The Vice-President accepted their petition, but refused to listen to arguments.

The marchers, according to William Reynolds, chairman of the National Unemployed Councils, were not satisfied with the treatment at the Capitol, since they wanted to break precedent by appearing on the floor of the Senate with the demands and wanted permission for their whole number to parade on the Capitol Plaza. Both of these requests were denied.

NEW YORK, Dec. 6 (AP)—Hundreds of demonstrators for unemployment insurance and cash winter relief marched round and round the City Hall today, some 500 police keeping them from getting closer to the building than the sidewalks of the four streets bounding the plaza. A delegation of 15 was escorted into City Hall by a squad of police to make formal presentation of the demonstrators' demands.

PRESIDENT ASSUMES OFFICE IN ECUADOR

QUITO, Ecuador, Dec. 6 (AP)—Señor Juan Dedios Martinez Mera was inaugurated yesterday as the twenty-fourth constitutional President of the Republic.

Children's Museum Carries On by Aid Of New York Emergency Work Bureau

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 6—Washing the hands of a long line of children in the basement, rummaging in the storeroom to see what can be brought out for present use, making jigsaw puzzles and tinkering with equipment, some 85 women and about 25 men, supplied by the Emergency Work Bureau, are making possible the continuance of activities at the Children's Museum in Brooklyn without curtailment.

Nearly 10,000 boys and girls come through the doors of the two big buildings which house the museum treasures every week and it takes a deal of planning and activity to take care of 10,000 youngsters. Their hands must be clean so that they will not mar anything. The exhibits have to be refurbished, used books gathered up, mistakes in jigsaw puzzles corrected and any amount of friendly advice given about stones and birds, history and geography.

So the museum has turned into one of the greatest builders of positions these days, and the men and women who are being helped to employment are entering into the activities with zest. The men are mostly engaged in carpentering and keeping up the equipment, while the women conduct parties through the buildings, lecture on minerals, geology, astronomy, entomology, botany and conchology; teach classes in soap and clay modeling and act as general assistants.

Apart from the director, almost the entire loan department is in the hands of emergency workers, sending collections all over the country and even as far as South America.

Trans-Andean Travel By Rail Resumed

SANTIAGO, Chile, Dec. 6 (AP)—After an interruption of many months' international passenger service was resumed today with the arrival of the first Trans-Andean train.

A large number of passengers for Santiago and Valparaiso was met at the frontier by officials of the line and by newspaper men.

A simple ceremony, in which rejoicing was expressed, marked the crossing of the frontier.

Mother Hubbard's Cupboards in South Bursting With Delicacies for Winter

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Rural people of the South have laid in their year's harvest and while they have little money they are happy because they have plenty of food and shelter. The barns, smokehouses and pantries are full, and families are feasting on such southern delicacies as hot biscuits, fresh pork sausage, candied yams and homemade molasses. There is also wood for fuel, so that all in all there is a feeling of security.

There is no denying the fact that farm incomes as measured in cash have been unusually low, but farm operations have been conducted on a low-cost basis. Some have not been able to pay taxes on automobiles and buy gasoline. But for the most part farmers are meeting existing economic conditions by reducing expenses, improving operations, growing better products and by balanced operations.

Fortunately the crop yield has equaled or excelled that of last year. There is plenty of corn, potatoes, hay and sirup. The fruit crop was off but there was an enormous carryover from last year. Farm women have distinguished themselves by their food preservation work. Vegetables, fruits and meats have been preserved on a larger scale than ever before. These food products are being consumed during the winter. Alert farm women have saved enough for themselves plus a surplus for sale or gift to friends or relatives in need.

Those who think farmers loaf during the winter or that things are drab need only to visit a farm. The men folk have fences to mend, ditches to dig, trees to trim. They must husk the corn, feed the stock and milk the cows. Mother and the girls have to cook about three good meals a day for hungry "men folks," churn the milk and attend to the house cleaning. But in the evening there come pleasant hours of corn popping, peanut and potato roasting, and story swapping with neighbors.

Some evenings the young folks gather at a farm home for a "singing," and as grandmother grinds out melody from an old organ voices are raised on some old southern song. Then again during the cold winter nights women gather in one room to talk over their affairs and the men congregate in another to discuss politics, crops and religion.

So it is that southern farm people are looking forward to Christmas and the New Year with good cheer.

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THINGS PRESENT

Those interested in organizing an industrial club for the elderly will find a brief plan of operation in the first communication in Letters to the Monitor, Editorial page. And while you are in the southeast corner of the back page, look over the last letter. Perhaps your local editor might like to see it.

Why girls don't leave home is told on the Educational page.

Etiquette note: Five o'clock means six in Bulgaria. This useful information is contained in "Yourdanks Moves Up in the World" on the Home Forum page. (If you so much as start this comfortable article you are certain to finish it.)

Whether you have time for the story or not, do feast your eyes on the pictures accompanying "Invading the Land of Sagebrush" on the Home Building and Gardens page.

AND THINGS TO COME

Wednesday brings the Women's Enterprises and Fashions page, Mr. Abbot's "Watching the World Go By," the weekly Aviation column, a discussion of "more more" and "much less" in the Word a Day, and—in response to numerous requests—a return of that most famous of all squirrels, Roger P. Scroggins.

HOSPICE OPENED BY 'VOLUNTEERS' TO AID NEEDY

Hanover Quarters Enlarge 'One-Cent Lunch' Service

Boston's "forgotten men and women" are to be remembered in large numbers this winter by the Volunteers of America in its enlarged Hospice and "one-cent lunch" quarters opened today on Hanover Street in the presence of city and state officials and various welfare workers.

Gov. Joseph B. Ely took a prominent part in the opening ceremony, unveiling the portrait of Mr. Max Shoolman, donor of the Hanover Street property, as well as declaring the new cafeteria and the forum for the unemployed, officially opened.

Mayor James M. Curley, Mr. Joseph E. Warner, Attorney-General; Mr. Max Shoolman, Judge Emma Fall Schofield and Col. Nellie M. Duncan of the Volunteers were among the speakers at the "Forgotten Man's" luncheon this noon.

With the present Brattle Street cafeteria and the new lunch room, the Volunteers will be able to feed approximately 6500 persons daily. This will carry to greater lengths the work started last September, when they opened the Brattle Street quarters to feed unemployed persons.

The Brattle Street cafeteria has served 121,625 meals, the largest patronage occurring yesterday when 217 meals were served. In addition, 3524 days of employment have been provided for the jobless and nearly 100 unemployed men and women now being on the pay roll.

In the new quarters, which connect directly with the Brattle Street section, special accommodation for women and girl diners have been provided, as well as rest rooms and an "Old Lady's Club."

Perhaps ranking in importance with the cafeteria, however, is the forum for the unemployed, the first entertainment in which will be put on tonight. Nightly programs of music and travel talks have been planned. Approximately 350 unemployed will be accommodated here.

Nearly 300 persons attended the "Forgotten Man's" luncheon. The guests received the same kind of food as was being served to the unemployed in the cafeterias downstairs, for a few pennies or for food tickets provided by welfare agencies. Madam Rose Zulalian and the City Hall Glee Club provided the musical program.

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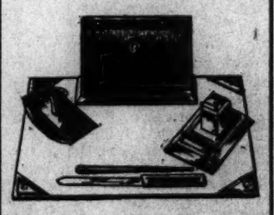

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Changes Are Made In Monitor Radiocast

Due to necessary rearrangements of station programs, the daily evening radiocast of news from the columns of The Christian Science Monitor over Stations WBZ and WBZA of Boston and Springfield (990 kilocycles) and the short-wave station W1XAZ has been changed. The following schedule for "The Monitor Views the News" will prevail until further notice:

Monday—6:30 to 6:45. Tuesday—8:00 to 8:15. Wednesday—6:30 to 6:45. Thursday—6:30 to 6:45. Friday—6:30 to 6:45. Saturday 7:00 to 7:15.

The daily noon radiocast at 12 to 12:15 will continue unchanged.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Mr. Robert Stanley Ross, C. S. B., member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of Second Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston; Church Edifice, 33 Elm Hill Avenue, Grove Hall, Roxbury, 8.

Longy School of Music: Open house concert, Miss Helene Diedrichs, pianist, 44 Church Street, 8.

Boston University: Concert by B. U. Symphony Orchestra, 29 Exeter Street, 8:15. Open to public.

East Boston Home Club: Meeting, Dr. Lila O. Burbank, speaker, 8.

Milton: Presentation of mystery melodrama, "Under Cover," by Milton Woman's Club, clubhouse, Reedsdale Road, Milton, 8.

Wilfred Academy: Dance, Copley-Plaza Hotel, 8.

Professional Women's Club: Meeting, illustrated lecture, "The Development of Grand Opera," by Mrs. Mina G. del Castillo, Hotel Statler, 7:30.

New England Conservatory of Music: Recital by Miss Bernice Katharine Spratler, soprano, George W. Broan Hall, 396 Huntington Avenue, 8. Open to public.

Theaters

Colonial—Walter Hampden in "Cyrano," 8:00.

Majestic—"Mädchen in Uniform," film, 2:30 and 8:30 p. m.

Metropolitan—"Tess of the Storm Country," film, at 11:20 a. m., 1:45, 4:10, 5:25, 7:55, 10:20 p. m.

Fine Arts—"Raub, der Mona Lisa," film, at 1:40, 3:40, 5:40, 7:40, 9:40 p. m.

Music

Exeter Street, No. 29—Boston University Orchestra, 8:15.

Jordan Hall—Beal Hober, soprano, 8:15.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Lowell Institute: Second lecture in series, "Freedom and Authority in the Marxian State," by Dr. Edward S. Mason, Huntington Hall, 491 Boylston Street, 5. Open to public.

Rotary Club of Boston: Luncheon meeting, talk, "Phases of Railroad Transportation," by Mr. Charles E. Smith, Hotel Statler, 12:15. Also luncheon, Women of Rotary Club, 12:15.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Romanesque Art, Miss Maginnis, 11.

Women's Republican Club of Boston: Talk, "Current Books," by Miss Geraldine Gordon, 46 Beacon Street, 11.

South End Day Nursery: Bazaar, Copley-Plaza Hotel, 10:30 a. m. to 6:30 p. m.

New England Women's Hotel Relief Association: Meeting, Copley-Plaza Hotel, 2.

Children's Museum of Boston: Lectures: "Little Miss Japan," 10; "The Rocks Tell a Story," 11; "The Beaver and Muskrat at Home," 2:30; meetings of Clipping and Orchestra Clubs, 3 and 4, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain. Open daily, 9 to 5, Sundays, 1:30 to 5.

Harvard University: Lecture in Godkin series, "Local Government in the United States, a Challenge and an Opportunity," by Mr. Murray Seasongood, former Mayor of Cincinnati, Emerson D, Cambridge, 4. Open to public. Also lecture in German on "German Painting in the Fifteenth Century," by Prof. Wilhelm Köhler, Germanic Museum, Cambridge, 4. Both events open to public.

Theaters

Majestic—"Mädchen in Uniform," film, 2:30 and 8:30 p. m.

Metropolitan—"Tess of the Storm Country," film, at 11:20 a. m.; 1:45, 4:10, 5:25, 7:55, 10:20 p. m.

Fine Arts—"Raub, der Mona Lisa," film, at 1:40, 3:40, 5:40, 7:40, 9:40 p. m.

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Drinking In Knowledge From Former Newsboy

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WARREN REARDON, HARVARD JUNIOR, SPEAKING AT BURROUGHS FOUNDATION

Boston Newsboys Put Chinese Adage To Practical Use in Showing Light

A very long time ago a Chinese philosopher said: "The living man who does not learn is dark; dark like one walking in the night."

It took a newsboy from the Burroughs Newsboys' Foundation in Boston to show me how dark a person may be about a city in which a great many years have been spent.

At the Burroughs Foundation they have what is well called a Strangers' Guide Service, since that is what it is. There is a Mr. Albert Pokat on the foundation staff who saw a chance for a group of boys who like historical facts and walking both, to train themselves to guide strangers visiting the city, and to make some money at it.

There are 6000 newsboys in Boston and, as much as people buy papers, any boy who sells them will tell you he could use more money than he can make at that job. Mr. Pokat said it would be fair for the boys to get $1 an hour for guide service but that the main thing was for them to learn facts correctly and to cultivate the knack of making Boston a place strangers would remember pleasantly. They "rehearsed" among themselves, humorous yet watchful over questions that were "stickers." Visitors might propound stickers too.

It was Michael Saija, 16, who took me. A sturdy boy with fine alert black eyes; a Syrian, maybe. Olive skinned. Keen. Interested in the world about him. He said he went to the English High School, and that he liked history and showing people around the city.

It was late in the afternoon when we started out from the Foundation building in Somerset Street. A sinking sun washed the Bulfinch front of the building with chrysanthemum gold. Michael sprinted into an office and came out with a block of wood from which keys dangled. He smiled at me warmly, saying, "I'll show you something you may not have known."

Up in an elevator, along a corridor, up a little narrow stair, a door unlocked, a finger pointed to a pocket of gloom. "See," said he, with an air of showing a child the wonder of a fairy land, "see, I can take you straight up into the cupola. Did you know that?" It was, for his manner, as if he said, "See, I will break a phial for you and all the perfumes of Araby, and jewels too, will tumble about you."

We fell into a discussion about the Old North Church. Michael lives on the Hill. The Old North Church is "down under," a sort of south pole for the people on the Hill.

Well, the real Old North Church burned. Near by was Christ Church. People fell into the way of calling Christ Church the Old North Church. The lanterns? Well, probably on that wild night, when Paul Revere set out, lanterns hung in both towers. Perhaps not. Anyhow, there was interest enough so you didn't have to be tied remorselessly to a fact about that.

I had, reluctantly, to go before Michael could tell me about some other things. The Harrison Grey Otis House. Faneuil Hall. Such places. The sun was floating away on veils of thin, colored tissue. In a way I felt my reluctance to go tempered. Here was a boy so obviously finding himself, in the Foundation. His time out of school, and after his chores of selling papers, was so short. There were so many things to do. There is so much to be about, when one is 16.

We parted on the street. I looked up at the State House cupola where, surprisingly, we had been. Winter is coming, and the boys don't expect to get many guide jobs in winter. Still, there is nothing really seasonal about guiding strangers to historical spots. "If you want to go again some day," said Michael, "will you ask me to go with you? I'd like that."

As he sped off down the street, the officer on the crossing grinned and murmured jovially "Hi, Mike!"

J. M.

Colonial—Walter Hampden in "Cyrano," 2:00.

Music

Hotel Statler—Fritz Kreisler, 11:00.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open week days, except Mondays, 9 to 4; Sunday 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Exhibitions: Charles H. Tyler Memorial Exhibition, closing Dec. 11; German and Netherlands Engravings of the fifteenth century; eighteenth century French Ornamental Designs; Etchings by Whistler; prints by D. Y. Cameron.

R. C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Colonial portraits. Through Dec. 10.

Grace Horne Gallery, Dartmouth and Newbury Streets—Oils and water colors by John Whorf. Through Dec. 24.

Fine Arts Theater, Massachusetts Avenue at Norway Street—Landscape paintings by Mrs. Hugo Munsterberg. Through month of December.

Copley Art Store, 607 Boylston Street—Recent etchings by Louis Icart.

Schwyer Studio, 605 Boylston Street—General print show.

Bookshop for Boys and Girls, 270 Boylston Street—Colored reproductions of paintings by Cezanne, Van Gogh and others. Through Dec. 31.

Myles Standish Galleries, Bay State Road and Beacon Street—Paintings by Alphonse J. Shelton. Drawings in colors of dogs by Bernard W. Shattuck. Both through Dec. 10.

Copley Society, 296 Commonwealth Avenue—Landscapes in oils by H. B. Brainerd. Through Dec. 16.

Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—Water colors of flowers by Greta Allen. Through Dec. 12.

For other exhibitions, see Monday's Monitor

WEATHER

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Increasing cloudiness, followed by rain beginning late tonight or Wednesday; not much change in temperature; moderate winds, mostly east and south; minimum temperature tonight about 44.

Maine: Cloudy, followed by snow in interior and snow or rain on coast late tonight and Wednesday; slightly colder in extreme east portion tonight.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Snow in north and rain or snow in south portions tonight and Wednesday; colder in north portion Wednesday.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Cloudy, followed by rain beginning late tonight or Wednesday; not much change in temperature.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh north shifting to northeast winds and increasing, weather becoming overcast, followed by rain late tonight and Wednesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	46	52	Montreal	32	40
Bismarck	10	30	Nantucket	42	52
Boston	43	54	New Orleans	60	68
Buffalo	44	44	New York	46	52
Calgary	0	22	Norfolk, Va.	42	60
Charleston	48	62	North Platte	26	54
Chicago	52	52	Philadelphia	42	54
Cincinnati	48	60	Phoenix, Ariz.	44	76
Denver	22	66	Pittsburgh	48	54
Eastport, Me.	38	48	Portland, Me.	38	48
Hatteras	44	56	Raleigh	40	62
Honolulu, T.H.	78		St. Louis	58	64
7 p.m. Dec. 5	72		St. Paul	28	36
Helena, Mont.	10	26	Salt Lake City	26	58
Huron, S. D.	12	42	San Francisco	52	64
Jacksonville	54	66	Santa Fe, N.M.	26	52
Kansas City	52	66	Seattle	34	44
Key West	66	74	Tampa	54	74
Los Angeles	56	70	Washington	36	60
Memphis	60	66	Wichita, Kan.	44	66
Miami, Fla.	66	76	Williston, N.D.	6	28

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time Dec. 6. B—Maximum Dec. 5.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday 6:25 p. m., Wednesday 6:56 a. m. Height of tides 7.7 feet, 8.1 feet.

Light all vehicles at 4:43 p. m.

initiated by Dr. Charles E. Mackey who asked that all teachers chosen from the eligible list prior to 1930 should be bona fide residents of Boston prior to the present date.

Opposition to the measure was voiced by Mr. Joseph J. Hurley who felt that it might be illegal to exclude those whose names already were at the head of the list. Mr. Maurice Tobin, committeeman, was of the same opinion as Dr. Mackey but sought legal opinion on the measure. It was voted to refer the proposal to Mr. Samuel Silverman, corporation counsel, for an opinion.

Congress Urged To Speed Action

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6 (AP)—Mr. Henry I. Harriman, president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, advises Congress to toss politics into its waste baskets and go to work on the "hard, formidable facts" confronting it.

In a formal statement, Mr. Harriman set forth a seven-point program for Congress to aid economic recovery. The points were: Farm relief, war debts, expenditure reduction, anti-trust law modification, strengthening the banking system, the prohibition issue, and protecting domestic industry against depreciated foreign currencies.

With heavy obligations on law makers and business to work unitedly toward better times, Harriman said, "this is not the time for discussing how things shall be done, but for doing them" in the short session.

EGYPTIAN COTTON HURDLES DUTIES

Egyptian cotton, which has been imported by the United States in unusually small quantities since the duty of 7 cents a pound was made effective, is coming to Boston in larger lots recently. Customs records show that 3012 bales Egyptian and 35 of Peruvian cotton were imported at Boston during the week ending Dec. 3. The bales weighed about 2,000,000 pounds, the duty on which would be $140,000.

Figures made public today by Mr. W. W. Lufkin, collector of customs, show that the value of imports at Boston, for immediate consumption, during the week, including the cotton imports, was $1,385,400, compared with $1,078,734 the previous week and $1,476,444 a year ago.

ENGINEERING HELD FULL OF PROMISE

Those taking up the engineering profession today are entering it at a time of great promise, Mr. Gerard Swope said last night. Mr. Swope addressed a meeting of the Technology Chapter of Tau Beta Pi, engineering fraternity, into which he was initiated.

The principal address of the meeting was given by Dr. Karl T. Compton, president of Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He described America as entering the fourth era in the world's social history; one in which organization and cooperation will come to the front. He spoke also of the responsibilities which engineers of this profession have to society.

BYRD IS HONORED BY ECONOMY LEAGUE

Necessity of reducing the costs of government was stressed last night by Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd, chairman of the National Economy League, at a reception held in his honor in the Hotel Bradford. More than 500 persons attended the reception praising the chairman for the success of his nation-wide trip in the interests of the league.

Unemployment will continue to face the United States unless the cost of government is cut, Rear Admiral Byrd declared. He also reminded those present, as well as the radio audience over Station WBZ, that the league is a nonpartisan, nonself-seeking, nonpolitical organization and that its movement could not be stopped. Other speakers at the reception included Mr. Henry F. Long, commissioner of corporations and taxation, and Mr. Norman Vaughan, Mr. Frederick E. Crockett and Mr. Edward Goodale, members of the Byrd Antarctic Expedition.

TEACHER RULE HELD FOR LEGAL OPINION

Action on the proposal that future appointments to the faculties of Boston public schools be made only to resident teachers was laid over for another week, at a meeting of the Boston School Committee last night, it was reported. The proposal was

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PARLIAMENTARY FORM URGED FOR UNITED STATES

Baker Says Congress Will Dodge Issues Just as Long as It Can

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 6—A parliamentary form of government for the United States was recommended here last night by Mr. Newton D. Baker, former Secretary of War, the change to be made "because of the lack of leadership in this country, and because both the Republican and Democratic Parties have lost their coherence."

Speaking before an audience of 3000 in Woolsey Hall at Yale University, Mr. Baker stated that for many years it has been impossible to get the Congress to be responsible for a policy.

"The Presidents cannot control Congress, and Congress is unwilling to definitely commit itself on a matter of national or international importance until it has done everything possible to avoid the issue. Some of the greatest problems ever to face the nations will come up for settlement during the next decade or two and our present system of government will not be able to cope with them.

"The Congress is always at war with the President. In recent times, it has been enough for Congress to know that the President wants a bill passed to have that bill opposed and in most cases, defeated. This has been particularly true in the Administrations of Presidents Harding, Coolidge, and Hoover. Only the war saved President Wilson, and only to a small extent in his case.

"It is almost axiomatic that as soon as a President uses up his patronage, he will be opposed by Congress." The only manner in which to get direct action, Mr. Baker said, is to reorganize Congress, and make it responsible to the people for its policy.

Mr. Baker, who was introduced by Dr. James Rowland Angell as "one of America's outstanding citizens," made a plea for "more imagination and intelligence" on the part of the United States in dealing with international problems. In unqualifiedly demanding the payment of the debts owed by foreign nations, he said, "we are exposing the great weakness of democracy."

"The problem is not so simple as it seems," he said. "It is a problem of world finance."

Mr. Baker termed as "foolish" demands that the European nations disarm or pay their debt to the United States. "Europe is 'frontier-conscious,' and the nations of that continent will not disarm because of their demand for security."

BROCKTON CUTS SALARIES

BROCKTON, Mass., Dec. 6 (AP)—The board of aldermen and the common council last night voted 15 per cent salary reductions for all city employees except school teachers and laborers. The school board previously had enacted a 15 per cent pay cut for teachers which went into effect Dec. 1. The reductions would save the city $160,000 a year.

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WORLD PARLEY OF CHRISTIANS SLATED FOR 1937

Cadman Outlines Plan at Church Council Session at Indianapolis

By WALTER W. VAN KIRK
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 6—Plans are under way to convene a world conference of Christians, according to a statement made today by the Rev. Dr. S. Parkes Cadman in reporting to the sixth quadrennial meeting of the Federal Council of Churches which opened here today.

The projected world conference which, it is hoped, will be held in 1937, will bring together about 500 churchmen of the Protestant and Greek Orthodox communions. It will be the first world gathering dealing with problems of practical Christianity since the Stockholm conference of 1925.

"If our society is to be saved from chaos," said Dr. Cadman, "the Christian bodies of the world must federate their forces in the interest of peace, racial justice and for the solution of other contemporary problems."

Bishop Francis J. McConnell, president of the Federal Council, in the opening address of the conference struck a similar note in his plea for a closer integration of the moral and spiritual forces of the United States for the relief of underprivileged groups. "We cannot expect the world of business or of economics to give up their prejudices until religious institutions have given up their own prejudices," said Bishop McConnell.

Plan of Reorganization

A comprehensive plan for the reorganization of the Federal Council was considered. These proposals were laid before the council by the Rev. Dr. George W. Richards, president of the theological seminary of the Reformed Church in the United States.

It was proposed by the committee of churchmen headed by Dr. Richards that the commissions and committees of the council include among their members only those who are adherents of the communions belonging to the council. It was also proposed that the council meet every two years instead of four years as at present and that the executive committee be made somewhat smaller and more representative of the constituent denominations.

Final decision on the question of reorganization was deferred until tomorrow. The Rev. Dr. Worth M. Tippy, secretary of the council's commission on the church and social service, announced that the new "social ideals of the churches" to be discussed at a later session of the quadrennial meeting included articles on economic planning, on marriage and the family, on agriculture, on prison reform, on war, and freedom of speech, press and assembly.

Statement of Ideals

Other ideals for which the churches will be asked to stand are the abolition of child labor, the right of employees and employers alike to organize for collective bargaining and social action, and economic and social justice for the farm family.

The statement embracing these new ideals is the outgrowth of action taken by the quadrennial meeting in Rochester four years ago, which provided for a special committee to study the social responsibility of the churches in the light of present conditions.

The new president of the Federal Council to succeed Bishop Francis J. McConnell will be elected and inducted into office tomorrow morning. At tonight's public meeting addresses will be made by Dr. Mary E. Woolley, United States delegate to the Disarmament Conference, and Dr. Charles Clayton Morrison, editor of the Christian Century.

SHIPPING BOARD END FORECAST BY REPORT

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6 (AP)—The Government's early retirement from the field of ship operations was forecast in the annual report of the United States Shipping Board. Of the 2546 vessels previously owned by the board all but 96 have been sold, scrapped, laid up or otherwise disposed of. Those still in active service will be sold to private American interests for continued operations.

Owing to the board's efforts to get the Government out of the shipping business, nearly 80 per cent of the ships constituting the American merchant marine now are owned by private American shipping companies, the report showed. It was estimated that American flag lines touching all foreign ports carry 34 per cent of the country's exports and imports, as contrasted with 10 per cent when the shipping board was established.

Railway Age Lists Nine Remedies For Railroad Revival

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Dec. 6—Listing nine remedies for the present condition of the railroads, declared preventing to some extent the recovery of business and employment, the Railway Age makes an appeal to state legislatures, Congress and the Interstate Commerce Commission to take immediate remedial action. The publication attributes the unemployment of 2,000,000 workers to the decline in railway operations and rail purchases, either directly or indirectly.

"No stronger force toward the restoration of prosperity could be found than the restoration of the railroads' ability to buy," the publication declares. "This ability can only be adequately restored when the public correct the present inequitable treatment which it accords the railroads as contrasted with their highway and waterway competitors."

Among the remedies proposed are retroactive repeal of the recapture provisions of the Transportation Act of 1920; retirement of the Federal Government from the operation of its barge line in the Mississippi Valley; state and federal legislation that will withdraw all subsidies from competing carriers, requiring them to pay rentals or tolls sufficient to reimburse taxpayers for costs incurred in providing these means of commercial transportation; repeal of provisions of the Interstate Commerce Act which prohibit the railways from making lower rates for a longer than for a shorter haul to meet competition if other carriers are to be free to make rates as they see fit, or changes in provisions of the Interstate Commerce Act that will make them apply to other carriers as well as railroads.

'Mister' Now Holds Charm For Prince

Prince Leo Constantine Toumanoff, formerly a general in the White Russian Army and a member of the nobility of that country, will soon be just plain Mr. Toumanoff. The former nobleman is employed as a librarian and research assistant at the Baker Memorial Library, Harvard Business School, and hopes to become a citizen of the United States next Monday.

Mr. Toumanoff plans to renounce all claims to Russian title and citizenship, it was learned, to become "a new man in a new country." He will remain at Harvard indefinitely.

The former prince was a native of Eniyagne in South Russia and was heir to a small municipality there. As a young man he served in the Tsar's army during the World War. In 1925 he came to the United States and began his work at Harvard University. Mr. Toumanoff's son also has been a student at Harvard but is at present attending school in Belgium.

MUSSOLINI GIVES PRIZES FOR WHEAT

ROME, Dec. 6 (AP)—Signor Benito Mussolini, the Premier, who has undertaken to make Italy grow its own bread, gave about $100,000 in prizes and many words of high praise yesterday to those whom he has led for seven years in his "battle of wheat."

Farmers from every province assembled in the Decennial Agricultural Exposition Hall to get their reward for the increased production which this year came within 8 per cent of the country's normal consumption of 300,000,000 bushels.

This was the tenth annual contest initiated with the Duce's support, and unofficially backed by his newspaper, Il Popolo d'Italia. It was in 1925 that Mussolini took over the job himself and announced formally in the Chamber that he would lead the fight.

JAPANESE DESTROYER FOUNDERS IN STORM

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Dec. 6—One hundred and four officers and men perished when the destroyer Sawarabi of 820 tons sank yesterday afternoon 100 miles north of Formosa during a storm. Only 16 were saved.

The destroyer was one of a flotilla proceeding from the Kure naval base near Hiroshima to Port Mako in the Pescadores, off Formosa, when it encountered heavy weather, shipping water through the funnels, which disabled the engines. It then drifted helplessly and sank before its sister ships could render aid.

American Beauty Leads Parade of Roses

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR-Wide World

PASADENA TO GET UNUSUAL SHOW ON NEW YEAR'S DAY

Mary Pickford Has Accepted an Invitation to Serve as Grand Marshal of the Parade at the Annual Pasadena (Calif.) Rose Tournament.

The honor of heading the brilliant procession on the day when the rose is king is considered on a par with being selected as queen of the Mardi Gras in New Orleans. Miss Pickford is seen in the picture with her aides, accepting the commission as grand marshal from Mr. D. E. McDanel, president of tournament association.

State Regulation Of Private Carriers Backed by Court

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6 (AP)—Several decisions of nation-wide importance were included in the 21 cases handed down yesterday by the Supreme Court.

In a case from Texas it held that states had the right to regulate motor vehicle private-contract carriers; in one from New York that a prohibition search warrant which had expired by failure to serve within 10 days allowed by law cannot be rendered valid by redating, but that a new warrant must be issued; that states may impose license fees on corporations for the privilege of doing business when, as the Detroit International Bridge Company did, they operate bridges across international boundaries; that bonuses received by owners of oil land constitute a return of capital under the Federal Reserve Act and are subject along with royalties to proportionate depletion deductions, and that a three-judge court in Kentucky was wrong in holding the Reapportionment Act of the State invalid.

The Investors Syndicate of Minneapolis again lost its fight to set aside an order of the Montana state auditor and investment commissioners requiring it to change its withdrawal conditions under which its certificates are issued.

Steamship companies were placed on notice by the court that they must make their own investigations of the eligibility of aliens to enter this country and must assume all liability arising out of those to whom admission is denied.

Ancient Epistle Given to Columbia

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 6 — A letter from a fourth century bishop to the churches in his diocese, which may prove of major importance in clarifying early church history, is one of the valuable papyri in a lot recently added to the Columbia University Library, one of the three largest in the country, according to an announcement by Prof. William Linn Westermann, Curator of Papyri. They were purchased for the university by Prof. A. E. R. Boak, of the University of Michigan, who has been directing excavations in Kom Ushim, the ancient city of Karanis.

The bishop's letter is an exhortation in the Paulist tradition, written to be read in the churches of the Egyptian diocese, as St. Paul's epistles were designed to be read in the churches the apostle had founded. The letter reviews matters of doctrine in dispute at the time and warns members of the diocese against heresies that had crept into the early church.

The slave contract is important in that it is expected to give an opportunity to study the legal forms and questions of contract law in Egypt during the Roman Empire. Among the other items just acquired are two invitations to a religious feast and a fragment of what apparently is literary prose. Miss Elizabeth Sayre, of New York, has been appointed assistant curator to Professor Westermann in the work of translating and interpreting the papyri.

Move to Draft Smith As Mayor Gets Under Way

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 6—The move to draft Mr. Alfred E. Smith to head the city ticket in the 1933 mayoralty is under way today, officially launched by a six-member nonpartisan committee under the chairmanship of Mr. Hamilton A. Long, a lawyer.

While no one is as yet informed whether or not Mr. Smith wants to be Mayor of New York, a large body of citizens is desirous of supporting him for that place, and his program to set the city's government in order, announced by him last week as a witness before the Joint Legislative Investigating Committee, has served to swing the tide of public opinion definitely toward him. Regardless of whether Mr. Smith runs for Mayor in 1933, his prominence in the drive for governmental changes is certain today.

Meanwhile, the Republicans of the city are organizing in an effort to take control of the city from Tammany at the next election in conjunction with independent groups now mobilizing. Mr. W. Kingsland Macy, Republican state chairman, has asked 10 Republican leaders, including Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler and Mr. Charles S. Whitman, one-time Governor, to formulate the G. O. P. program for the anti-Tammany campaign.

Mexico Concerned Over School Issue Along U.S. Border

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO CITY—Mexico is concerned over the infiltration of American culture into border towns and especially along the California line. Due to this or other reasons, President Rodriguez has ordered the Secretary of Public Education, now on an inspection tour of northern Mexico, to visit Lower California and investigate educational facilities there.

With the Department of Public Education considering the feasibility of closing the Normal and Technology Schools in Mexicali and the Secondary School in Tijuana, the Teachers Union of Lower California lodged a vigorous protest which received considerable newspaper attention and editorial comment.

The petition points out that if these schools are closed, the better and more ambitious youth along the border naturally seeks to continue his education, turning to the nearby Californian public schools. Then, "in every youth so emigrating, we lose, unfortunately, a compatriot. Being in the formative age when their ideals are easily influenced by external factors, these young people absorb foreign idiosyncrasies with grave and lasting danger to their national psychological make-up."

Issue of Super-Secretary Rises Among Rumors at Washington

Such Appointment by President-Elect Roosevelt Would Hark Back to Days When Adviser Attended All Conferences

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6—If President-Elect Roosevelt decides to make one of his executive assistants a "super-secretary" to be taken fully into his confidence, he will be harking back to a custom that has been allowed to lapse by recent Presidents.

Not since the days of Theodore Roosevelt has the President's secretary been his confidential "assistant," fully cognizant of all his views and moves, and present at all his conferences with public officials. Col. Daniel Lamont of the Cleveland Administration, Mr. George B. Cortelyou, secretary to President McKinley, and Mr. William Loeb, who served at the White House under President Roosevelt—were men who were powers beside the throne during their service at the White House.

In the days of the confidential assistant, it was his privilege to take part in every conference the President held with public official or private citizen. If a legislator had an appointment to see the President, at the scheduled hour the secretary would say: "The President is ready to see you. We will go in." He would accompany the visitor into the President's office and remain to hear every word that was said.

The report in circulation for a time that Governor Roosevelt might establish a position of "assistant President," to whom full responsibility would be given to meet and discuss issues with White House callers, seems entirely unfeasible to those who are well acquainted with the workings of the executive offices. Any official who has a proposal to make concerning a public question feels that his mission is important enough to be taken directly to the President.

The President's attitude toward his secretaries and his inclination to take them into his confidence has a great deal to do with whether their positions really amount to anything or whether they are only mouthpieces for the President, commonly known as "yes" men. Whether Mr. Louis M. Howe, or any other of the assistants whom Mr. Roosevelt has selected for his secretariat will develop into real powers in the Administration depends very largely on the new President's willingness to take them into his confidence.

The stable element in the White House secretariat is furnished by Mr. Rudolph Forster, administrative assistant, who has served under all Democratic and Republican Presidents for 35 years and who will continue as director of the clerical force under Mr. Roosevelt.

Japan to Exhibit At Chicago Fair To Aid Good Will

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—The Japanese Cabinet is pushing plans for a Japanese exhibit in the Chicago World's Fair, it was stated by Mr. Kiyoski K. Kawakami, Japanese journalist, who came here to visit the exposition management under instructions of Premier Count Saito.

The present Japanese Government, Mr. Kawakami said, has appropriated 600,000 yen for a pavilion at the Century of Progress Exposition "because it is anxious to retain the good will of the American people in spite of adverse criticisms voiced here in regard to Manchuria."

"Japanese architects," he elaborated, "are now busy at Tokyo constructing the pavilion to be erected at the Exposition. It is of the classic Kamakura style of seven centuries ago and can be designed and built only by Japanese architects and carpenters. It will be shipped to Chicago in parts and will be put together here by Japanese experts.

"The Japanese Exhibitors Association, organized for the specific purpose of participating in this Exposition, is collecting the best available articles of art and commerce to be brought here."

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THIS minute mechanism Hamilton has perfected is, perhaps, *the most accurate small watch in the world.* Yet it sells for a truly low price.

Making such a watch has not been easy even for Hamilton. It took many months and called for methods new to the watch industry. It required new scientific instruments of extreme precision. It exacted extraordinary human skill.

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Hamilton persisted because it felt that there was a definite need for a tiny watch that *is* accurate—and reasonably priced.

Look at the five lovely models of this new watch: breathlessly beautiful in their own tiny way—designed with a touch of rare imagination in 14 karat solid or filled gold, white or natural yellow. Each has 17 ruby and sapphire jewels.

This newest Hamilton is exciting . . . but its making is not unlike that of *all* Hamiltons. The same care, the same patience, the same superlative skill, are employed in the making of all Hamiltons.

When you Christmas-shop at your jeweler's, ask him to show you this tiny new watch—and all the other beautiful Hamiltons—in pocket, strap and wrist models. *His* Hamilton is there, too!

* * *

Watches pictured. GLENWOOD. (*Above.*) 17 jewels. 14k filled gold, white or natural yellow, $55. (*Above, reading down*): MAYFIELD. 17 jewels. 14k filled gold, white or natural yellow, $55. VINCENNA. 17 jewels. 14k solid gold, white or natural yellow, dainty cord model, $70. RUTHELAC. 17 jewels. 14k solid gold, white or natural yellow, $65. QUADRELLE. 17 jewels. 14k solid gold, white or natural yellow, $65. (*Right, reading down*): FARRAGUT. 17 jewels. 14k filled gold, white or natural yellow, with seconds-dial, $55. PUTNAM. 17 jewels. 14k filled gold, white or natural yellow, with raised gold figure dial, $55. Other Hamiltons, for both men and women, from $45 to $500.

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HAMILTON
the Watch of Railroad Accuracy

Highest Form of Self-Government, Hoover Says, Is Made by People

(Continued from Page 1)

bankruptcy acts; federal court procedure, and the like. These subjects he said will bring special messages to Congress where necessary.

In conclusion, Mr. Hoover in his farewell annual message to Congress, included a portion of his own political philosophy. His remarks, he said, were "general observations upon the principles which must dominate the solution of problems now pressing upon the nation."

He reminded the country, for example, that "legislation in response to national needs will be effective only if every such act conforms to a complete philosophy of the people's purposes and destiny."

He urged that Government stay out of business, and act only as a regulatory agent, since the Government as a competitor, "becomes at once a tyranny, in whatever direction it may touch."

Government, declared Mr. Hoover in conclusion, must "not only stimulate social and economic responsibility" but must cushion the effect of violent natural scientific or economic changes.

"The highest form of self-government," he added, "is the voluntary coöperation within our people for such purposes."

The full text of President Hoover's annual message to Congress follows:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

In accord with my constitutional duty, I transmit herewith to the Congress information upon the state of the Union together with recommendation of measures for its consideration.

Our country is at peace. Our national defense has been maintained at a high state of effectiveness. All of the executive departments of the Government have been conducted during the year with a high devotion to public interest. There has been a far larger degree of freedom from industrial conflict than hitherto known. Education and science have made further advances. The public health is today at its highest known level. While we have recently engaged in the aggressive contest of a national election, its very tranquillity and the acceptance of its results furnish abundant proof of the strength of our institutions.

In the face of widespread hardship our people have demonstrated daily a magnificent sense of humanity, of individual and community responsibility for the welfare of the less fortunate. They have grown in their conceptions and organization for the coöperative action for the common welfare.

Private Aid Renewed

In the provision against distress during this winter, the great private agencies of the country have been mobilized again; the generosity of our people has again come into evidence to a degree in which all America may take great pride. Likewise the local authorities and the states are engaged everywhere in supplemental measures of relief. The provisions made for loans from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to states that have exhausted their own resources guarantee that there should be no hunger or suffering from cold in the country. The large majority of states are showing a sturdy cooperation in the spirit of the federal aid.

The Surgeon-General, in charge of the public health service, furnishes me with the following information upon the state of public health:

Mortality rate per 1000 of population on an annual basis from representative states.

First 9 months of	General	Infant
1928	11.9	67.8
1929	12.0	65.8
1930	11.4	62.0
1931	11.2	60.0
1932	10.6	55.0

The sickness rates from data available show the same trends. These facts indicate the fine endeavor of the agencies which have been mobilized for care of those in distress.

Economic Situation

The unparalleled world-wide economic depression has continued through the year. Due to the European collapse, the situation developed during last fall and winter into a series of most acute crises. The unprecedented emergency measures enacted and policies adopted undoubtedly saved the country from economic disaster. After serving to defend the national security, these measures began in July to show their weight and influence toward improvement of conditions in many parts of the country. The following tables of current business indicators show the general economic movement during the past 11 months.

MONTHLY BUSINESS INDICES WITH SEASONAL VARIATIONS ELIMINATED
(Monthly Average, 1923-1925, Equals 100)

Year and month	Industrial production	Factory employment	Freight car loading	Department store sales value	Exports value	Imports value	Building contracts, all types	Industrial electric power consumption
1931								
Dec 76	69.4	69	81	46	48	38	39	89.1
1932								
Jan 72	68.1	64	78	39	42	31	31	93.9
Feb 69	67.8	62	78	45	41	37	27	98.8
Mar 67	66.4	61	72	41	37	26	28	88.0
Apr 63	64.3	59	80	38	36	27	27	82.2
May 60	62.1	54	73	37	34	26	26	82.6
June 59	60.0	52	71	34	36	27	27	78.1
July 58	58.2	51	67	32	37	27	27	79.2
Aug 60	58.8	51	66	31	39	30	30	73.8
Sep 66	60.3	54	70	33	32	30	30	84.6
Oct 66	61.1	57	70	33	32	29	29	84.6

Seen Need to Continue

The measures and policies which have procured this turn toward recovery should be continued until the depression is passed, and then the emergency agencies should be promptly liquidated. The expansion of credit facilities by the Federal Reserve System and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation has been of incalculable value.

The loans of the latter for reproductive works, and to railways for the creation of employment: its support of the credit structure through loans to banks, insurance companies, railways, building and loan associations, and to agriculture has protected the savings and insurance policies of millions of our citizens and has relieved millions of borrowers from duress; they have enabled industry and business to function and expand.

The assistance given to farm loan banks, the establishment of the home loan banks and agricultural credit associations — all in their various ramifications have placed large sums of money at the disposal of the people in protection and aid. Beyond this, the extensive organization of the country in voluntary action has produced profound results.

The following table indicates direct expenditures of the Federal Government in aid to unemployment, agriculture, and financial relief over the past four years. The sums applied to financial relief multiply themselves many fold, being in considerable measure the initial capital supplied to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, farm loan banks, etc., which will be recovered to the Treasury.

*PUBLIC WORKS, AGRICULTURAL RELIEF AND FINANCIAL LOANS—Fiscal Year Ending June 30

1930	$410,420,000	$158,100,000	
1931	574,870,000	196,700,000	
1932	655,880,000	772,700,000	
1933	717,280,000	52,000,000	
Total	2,358,430,000	1,177,500,000	

*Public building, highways, rivers and harbors and their maintenance, naval and other vessels construction, hospitals, etc.

Confidence Needed

Continued constructive policies promoting the economic recovery of the country must be the paramount duty of the Government. The result of the agencies we have created and the policies we have pursued has been to buttress our whole domestic financial structure and greatly to restore credit facilities. But progress in recovery requires another element as well—that is fully restored confidence in the future. Institutions and men may have resources and credit, but unless they have confidence progress is halting and insecure.

There are three definite directions in which action by the Government at once can contribute to strengthen further the forces of recovery by strengthening of confidence. They are the necessary foundations to any other action, and their accomplishment would at once promote employment and increase prices.

The first of these directions of action is the continuing reduction of all government expenditures, whether national, state or local. The difficulties of the country demand undiminished efforts toward economy in government in every direction. Embraced in this problem is the unquestioned balancing of the federal budget. That is the first necessity of national stability and is the foundation of further recovery. It must be balanced in an absolutely safe and sure manner if full confidence is to be inspired.

The second direction for action is the complete reorganization at once of our banking system. The shocks to our economic life have undoubtedly been multiplied by the weakness of this system, and until they are remedied recovery will be greatly hampered.

The third direction for immediate action is vigorous and wholesouled coöperation with other governments in the economic field. That our major difficulties find their origins in the economic weakness of foreign nations requires no demonstration. The first need today is strengthening of commodity prices. That cannot be permanently accomplished by artificialities. It must be accomplished by expansion in consumption of goods through the return of stability and confidence in the world at large, and that in turn cannot be fully accomplished without cooperation with other nations.

Balancing the Budget

I shall in due course present the executive budget to the Congress. It will show proposed reductions in appropriations below those enacted by the last session of the Congress by over $830,000,000. In addition I shall present the necessary executive orders under the recent act authorizing the reorganization of the Federal Government which, if permitted to go into force, will produce still further substantial economies. These sums in reduction of appropriations will, however, be partially offset by an increase of about $250,000,000 in uncontrollable items such as increased debt services, etc.

In the budget there is included only the completion of the federal public works projects already undertaken or under contract. Speeding up of federal public works during the past four years as an aid to employment has advanced many types of such improvement to the point where further expansion cannot be justified in their usefulness to the Government or the people.

As an aid to the unemployment we should beyond the normal constructive programs substitute reproductive or so-called self-liquidating works. Loans for such purposes have been provided for through the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

This change in character of projects directly relieves the taxpayer and is capable of expansion into a larger field than the direct federal works. The reproductive works constitute an addition to national wealth and to future employment, whereas further undue expansion of federal public works is but a burden upon the future.

Heavy Cuts Proposed

The federal construction program thus limited to commitments and work in progress under the proposed appropriations contemplates expenditures for the next fiscal year, including naval and other vessel construction, as well as other forms of public works and maintenance, of a total of $442,789,000 as compared with $717,262,000 for the present year.

The expenditure on such items over the four years ending June 30 next will amount to $2,360,000,000, or an amount of construction work eight times as great as the cost of the Panama Canal, and, except for completion of certain long-view projects, places the nation in many directions well ahead of its requirements for some years to come. A normal program of about $300,000,000 per annum should hereafter provide for the country's necessities and will permit substantial future reduction in federal expenditures.

I recommend that the furlough system installed last year be continued not only because of the economy produced but because, being tantamount to the "five-day week," it sets an example which should be followed by the country and because it embraces within its workings the "spread work" principle and thus serves to maintain a number of public servants who would otherwise be deprived of all income.

I feel, however, in view of the present economic situation and the decrease in the cost of living by over 20 per cent, that some further sacrifice should be made by salaried officials of the Government over and above the 8 1-3 per cent reduction under the furlough system. I will recommend that after exempting the first $1000 of salary there should be a temporary reduction for one year of 11 per cent of that part of all government salaries in the excess of the $1000 exemption, the result of which, combined with the furlough system, will average about 14.8 per cent reduction in pay to those earning more than $1000.

Sees Bonus Abuses

I will recommend measures to eliminate certain payments in the veterans' services. I conceive these outlays were entirely beyond the original intentions of Congress in building up veterans' allowances. Many abuses have grown up from ill-considered legislation. They should be eliminated.

The nation should not ask for a reduction in allowances to men and dependents whose disabilities rise out of war service, nor to those veterans with substantial service who have become totally disabled from nonwar connected causes and who are at the same time without other support. These latter veterans are a charge on the community at some point, and I feel that in view of their service to the nation as a whole the responsibility should fall upon the Federal Government.

Many of the economies recommended in the budget were presented at the last session of the Congress but failed of adoption. If the economy and appropriations committees of the Congress in canvassing these proposed expenditures shall find further reductions which can be made without impairing essential government services, it will be welcomed both by the country and by myself. But under no circumstances do I feel that the Congress should fail to uphold the total of reductions recommended.

Some of the older revenues and some of the revenues provided under the act passed during the last session of the Congress, particularly those generally referred to as the nuisance taxes, have not been as prolific of income as had been hoped. Further revenue is necessary in addition to the amount of reductions in expenditures recommended.

Many of the manufacturers' excise taxes upon selected industries not only failed to produce satisfactory revenue, but they are in many ways unjust and discriminatory. The time has come when, if the Government is to have an adequate basis of revenue to assure a balanced budget, this system of special manufacturers' excise taxes should be extended to cover practically all manufacturers at a uniform rate, except necessary food and possibly some grades of clothing.

Reorganization Plan Ready

At the last session the Congress responded to my request for authority to reorganize the government departments. The act provides for the grouping and consolidation of executive and administrative agencies according to major purposes, and thereby reducing the number of overlap and duplication of effort. Executive orders issued for these purposes are required to be transmitted to the Congress while in session and do not become effective until after the expiration of 60 calendar days after such transmission, unless the Congress shall sooner approve.

I shall issue such executive orders within a few days, grouping or consolidating over 50 executive and administrative agencies, including a large number of commissions and "independent" agencies.

The second step, of course, remains that after these various bureaus and agencies are placed cheek by jowl into such groups, the administrative officers in charge of the groups shall eliminate their overlap and still further consolidate these activities. Therein lie large economies.

The Congress must be warned that a host of interested persons inside and outside the Government whose vision is concentrated on some particular function will at once protest against these proposals. These same sorts of activities have prevented reorganization of the Government for over a quarter of a century. They must be disregarded if the task is to be accomplished.

The basis of every other and every further effort toward recovery is to reorganize at once our banking system. The shocks to our economic system have undoubtedly multiplied by the weakness of our financial system. I first called attention of the Congress in 1929 to this condition, and I have unceasingly recommended remedy since that time. The subject has been exhaustively investigated both by the committees of the Congress and the officers of the Federal Reserve System.

Present System a Failure

The banking and financial system is presumed to serve in furnishing the essential lubricant to the wheels of industry, agriculture, and commerce, that is, credit. Its diversion from proper use, its improper use, or its insufficiency instantly brings hardship and dislocation in economic life. As a system our banking has failed to meet this great emergency.

It can be said without question of doubt that our losses and distress have been greatly augmented by its wholly inadequate organization. Its inability as a system to respond to our needs is today a constant drain upon progress toward recovery.

In this statement I am not referring to individual banks or bankers. Thousands of them have shown distinguished courage and ability. On the contrary, I am referring to the system itself, which is so organized, or so lacking in organization, that in an emergency its very mechanism jeopardizes or paralyzes the action of sound banks and its instability is responsible for periodic dangers to our whole economic system.

Bank failures rose in 1931 to 10½ per cent of all the banks as compared to 1½ per cent of the failures of all other types of enterprise. Since Jan. 1, 1930, we have had 4665 banks suspend, with $3,300,000,000 in deposits. Partly from fears and drains from abroad, partly from these failures themselves (which indeed often caused closing of sound banks), we have witnessed hoarding of currency to an enormous sum, rising during the height of the crisis to over $1,600,000,000.

The results from interreaction of cause and effect have expressed themselves in strangulation of credit which at times has almost stifled the nation's business and agriculture.

Losses Incalculable

The losses, suffering, and tragedies of our people are incalculable. Not alone do they lie in the losses of savings to millions of homes, injury by deprival of working capital to thousands of small businesses, but also, in the frantic pressure to recall loans to meet pressures of hoarding and in liquidation of failed banks, millions of other people have suffered in the loss of their homes and farms, businesses have been ruined, unemployment increased, and farmers' prices diminished.

That this failure to function is unnecessary and is the fault of our particular system is plainly indicated by the fact that in Great Britain, where the economic mechanism has suffered far greater shocks than our own, there has not been a single bank failure during the depression. Again in Canada, where the situation has been in large degree identical with our own, there have not been substantial bank failures.

The creation of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and the amendments to the Federal Reserve Act served to defend the nation in a great crisis. They are not remedies; they are relief. It is inconceivable that the Reconstruction Corporation which has extended aid to nearly 6000 institutions and is manifestly but a temporary device, can go on indefinitely.

It is today a matter of satisfaction that the rate of bank failures, of hoarding, and the demands upon the Reconstruction Corporation have greatly lessened. The acute phases of the crisis have obviously passed and the time has now come when this national danger and this failure to respond to national necessities must be ended and the measures to end them can be safely undertaken. Methods of reform have been exhaustively examined.

Solution in Sight

There is no reason now why solution should not be found at the present session of the Congress. Inflation of currency or governmental conduct of banking can have no part in these reforms. The Government must abide within the field of constructive organization, regulation and the enforcement of sale practices only.

Parallel with reform in the banking laws must be changes in the Federal Farm loan banking system and in the joint stock land banks. Some of these changes should be directed to permanent improvement and some to emergency aid to our people, where they wish to fight to save their farms and homes.

I wish again to emphasize this view—that these widespread banking reforms are a national necessity and are the first requisites for further recovery in agriculture and business. They should have immediate consideration as steps greatly needed to further recovery.

Economic Coöperation

Our major difficulties during the past two years find their origins in the shocks from economic collapse abroad, which in turn are the aftermath of the great war. If we are to secure rapid and assured recovery and protection for the future, we must coöperate with foreign nations in many measures.

We have actively engaged in a world disarmament conference where, with success, we should reduce our own tax burdens and the tax burdens of other major nations. We should increase political stability of the world. We should lessen the danger of war by increasing defensive powers and decreasing offensive powers of nations. We would thus open new vistas of economic expansion for the world.

We are participating in the formulation of a world economic conference, successful results from which would contribute much to advance in agricultural prices, employment, and business. Currency depreciation and correlated forces have contributed greatly to decrease in price levels.

Moreover, from these origins rise most of the destructive trade barriers now stifling the commerce of the world. We could by successful action increase security and expand trade through stability in international exchange and monetary values. By such action world confidence could be restored. It would bring courage and stability, which will reflect into every home in our land.

Stand on Debt Issue

The European governments, obligated to us in war debts, have requested that there should be suspension of payments due the United States on Dec. 15 next, to be accompanied by exchange of views upon this debt question. Our Government has informed them that we do not approve of suspension of the Dec. 15 payments. I have stated that I would recommend to the Congress methods to overcome temporary exchange difficulties in connection with this payment from nations where it may be necessary.

In the meantime I wish to reiterate that here are three great fields of international action which must be considered not in part but as a whole. They are of most vital interest to our people. Within them there are not only grave dangers if we fail in right action but there also lie immense opportunities for good if we shall succeed. Within success there lie major remedies for our economic distress and major progress in stability and security to every fireside in our country.

The welfare of our people is dependent upon successful issue of the great causes of world peace, world disarmament, and organized world recovery. Nor is it too much to say that today as never before the welfare of mankind and the preservattion of civilization depend upon our solution of these questions.

Such solutions cannot be attained except by honest friendship, by adherence to agreements entered upon until mutually revised and by coöperation amongst nations in a determination to find solutions which will be mutually beneficial.

Other Legislation

I have placed various legislative needs before the Congress in previous messages, and these views require no amplification on this occasion. I have urged the need for reform in our transportation and power regulation, in the anti-trust laws as applied to our national resource industries, western range conservation, extension of federal aid to child-health services, membership in the World Court, the ratification of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence seaway treaty, revision of the bankruptcy acts, revision of federal court procedure, and many other pressing problems.

These and other special subjects I shall where necessary deal with by special communications to the Congress.

The activities of our Government are so great, when combined with the emergency activities which have arisen out of the world crisis, that even the briefest review of them would render the annual message unduly long. I shall therefore avail myself of the fact that every detail of the Government is covered in the reports to the Congress by each of the departments and agencies of the Government.

Conclusion

It seems to me appropriate upon this occasion to make certain general observations upon the principles which must dominate the solution of problems now pressing upon the nation. Legislation in response to national needs will be effective only if every such act conforms to a complete philosophy of the people's purposes and destiny.

Ours is a distinctive government with a unique history and background, consciously dedicated to specific ideals of liberty and to a faith in the inviolable sanctity of the individual human spirit.

Furthermore, the continued existence and adequate functioning of our Government in preservation of ordered liberty and stimulation of progress depends upon the maintenance of state, local, institutional, and individual sense of responsibility. We have builded a system of individualism peculiarly our own which must not be forgotten in any governmental acts, for from it have grown greater accomplishments than those of any other nation.

On the social and economic sides, the background of our American system and the motivation of progress is essentially that we should allow free play of social and economic forces as far as will not limit equality of opportunity and as will at the same time stimulate the initiative and enterprise of our people. In the maintenance of this balance the Federal Government can permit of no privilege to any person or group.

Should Not Compete

It should act as a regulatory agent and not as a participant in economic and social life. The moment the Government participates, it becomes a competitor with the people. As a competitor it becomes at once a tyranny in whatever direction it may touch. We have around us numerous such experiences, no one of which can be found to have justified itself except in cases where the people as a whole have met forces beyond their control, such as those of the great war and this great depression, where the full powers of the Federal Government must be exerted to protect the people. But even these must be limited to an emergency sense and must be promptly ended when these dangers are overcome.

With the free development of science and the consequent multitude of inventions, some of which are absolutely revolutionary in our national life, the Government must not only stimulate the social and economic responsibility of individuals and private institutions, but it must also give leadership to coöperative action amongst the people which will soften the effect of these revolutions and thus secure social transformations in an orderly manner. The highest form of self-government is the voluntary coöperation within our people for such purposes.

But I would emphasize again that social and economic solutions, as such, will not avail to satisfy the aspirations of the people unless they conform with the traditions of our race, deeply grooved in their sentiments through a century and a half of struggle for ideals of life that are rooted in religion and fed from purely spiritual springs.

A Slight Setback

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Battle on Prohibition Proves 'Big Show' as Congress Opens

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6—As Congress assembled yesterday the usual colorful scenes of a new session occurred. Long before noontime, when the respective raps of the gavel by Vice-President Curtis in the Senate and Speaker Garner in the House brought the final session of the Seventy-second Congress into being, crowds of sight-seers struggled for admittance to the galleries.

Outside the domed Capitol, in the spacious plaza, fewer policemen than last year were assembled. This was because the reserves were massed about the "Hunger Marchers" who were under virtual arrest—on a hill within sight of, but beyond reach of the Capitol.

However, enough police were around the Legislature to handle the good-sized crowds of spectators. Most of these gathered on the House side where the prohibition battle was scheduled, and sought admission by ticket, or in long waiting lines.

Members Stream In

At ten minutes of 12, the House membership began to stream in, talking and laughing like returned college students, in a general reunion. Although there are about 140 "lame ducks" in the House, this did not seem to dampen the spirits of the chatting groups. Blue floodlights from the right visitors' gallery blazed on and off in preparation for the motion pictures which are permitted in the House. No such undignified device is permitted in the solemn Senate, where the decorum is in sharp contrast to the noisy informality of the popular lower chamber.

Among other celebrities in the House gallery was Mrs. William H. Taft, widow of the former President. Representatives of the various lobbies who will soon be so active in Congress also looked down upon the congressmen, whom they will attempt to sway in weeks to come.

The House rose and clapped at noon as Mr. Garner mounted the rostrum and took his place before the big American flag which is hung as a background to the speaker's chair.

A single rap of the wooden gavel, and then began the opening prayer by the Rev. James S. Montgomery, chaplain. The loud snapping of photographers' cameras punctuated the prayer, as the House membership stood in silence. The initial roll call began at 12:05 in the midst of a hub-hub of conversation which was so loud as almost to drown out the responses to the clerk.

Herself a 'Lame Duck'

Mrs. Ruth Bryan Owen, Democrat, of Florida, daughter of William Jennings Bryan, herself a "lame duck," moved cheerfully among the hand-shaking membership, clad in a plain black dress almost like a uniform in its simplicity, relieved by white only at the throat and wrists.

Among the rows of men, the few women members who have thus far made their way into Congress were almost lost to view, though the bright orchids worn respectively by Mrs. Edith Nourse Rogers (R.) of Massachusetts and Mrs. Mary T. Norton (D.) of New Jersey stood out in spots of color. Mrs. Florence P. Kahn (R.) of California was another Representative present, dressed in black like Mrs. Owen. The last three women are all widows of former Representatives.

From time to time the Speaker temporarily restored silence, in the tense and noisy atmosphere, by appeals from the chair. This was the scene in which the fight on the prohibition repeal amendment began.

A dozen or more Senators came over to watch the excited proceedings in the House as the opening roll call was completed. Representative Bertrand H. Snell (R) of New York, minority leader, protested he could not hear a word, eliciting another appeal for silence from Mr. Garner. The resignations of Representative John Q. Tilson (R) of Connecticut and Representative Charles R. Crisp (D) of Georgia were read, and new members sworn in, including one woman, Mrs. Willa B. Eslick (D) of Tennessee, widow of Representative Eslick.

The spectators got their first taste of excitement when Representative Charles A. Christopherson (R) of South Dakota put the point of order requiring a seconding vote to the Rainey repeal resolution.

Members crowded down the central aisle to be counted, much like sheep in a railroad pen, while Representatives Rainey and Christopherson stood on either side and touched each man on the shoulder as he passed through. A burst of applause greeted the result.

TAX DELINQUENTS LOSE PRIVILEGES

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Dec. 6—Taking another step in its efforts to hasten payment of delinquent taxes, the City Council has passed a resolution denying renewal of special permits and privileges to property owners whose taxes are in arrears. This ruling applies to all permits for such things as electric signs extending over the street, canopies, vaults under the sidewalk or street, switch tracks, etc. Property owners who wish to renew such permits must give evidence of having paid their taxes, it was decided.

Revoking the permit for a canopy on a large State Street building recently because the owner was greatly in arrears in taxes, the council has followed this up with an order to remove the canopy.

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DEBT, ARMS CUT, TRADE LINKED IN HOOVER POLICY

(Continued from Page 1)

present very tentative form before any considered view can be given.

Effects of such a bond transfer on markets must be carefully studied, it was pointed out, and the first impression here inclines to prefer other methods of easing Great Britain's difficulties, such as those already proposed by President Hoover or suggested by quasi-official treasury statements advocating postponement of principal payments.

Constructively, therefore, the debt situation is still at the exploration point. However, President Hoover's message is believed to be useful in laying stress on the solidarity of all world financial issues. While making debt negotiation contingent upon other elements, the President insisted upon the need of "vigorous and whole-souled coöperation with other governments in the economic field."

Such coöperation, he insisted, was one of three bases which underlie American recovery. By putting world solidarity at the fore of his arguments for the return of prosperity, the President is felt to have issued a sharp reminder that intransigence and nationalism, the opposites of "whole-souled coöperation," are thrusting up their menacing challenges in the debt discussion.

President Hoover listed three elements in his world economic recovery. The first is the disarmament conference, where the United States is seeking to reduce its own and others' tax burdens, increase political stability, lessening the danger of war, and thus open new vistas of economic expansion for the world.

Steps to Recovery Charted

Second comes the World Economic Conference, which hopes to contribute much to advance in farm prices, employment, business. Currency depreciation and destructive trade barriers are under attack in this effort.

Finally, the debt discussion offers another great field of international action, said President Hoover, which must be considered not apart from but combined with the other elements in the problem.

Grave dangers if right action fails, immense opportunities for good if success comes, were pointed out by the President.

With success in the international field would some the major remedies for American economic distress, he said, and major progress in stability and security to every fireside in the country.

Adherence to Agreements

In his final word, President Hoover again came back to debts. Solutions, he maintained, cannot be attained except by "adherence to agreements entered upon until mutually revised and by coöperation among nations in a determination to find solutions which will be mutually beneficial."

Here, in a nutshell, the President gave the present official view on debts, "Adherence to agreements"—i. e., the Dec. 15 payment—until revised, but at the same time promising coöperation to find a mutually beneficial solution.

Meanwhile another group of debtors, with Czechoslovakia as their spokesman, voiced the sharpest warning so far received of the dangers involved in insistence upon the Dec. 15 payments. Included was the threat of the total shutting off of American trade in the Danubian area.

Calls Burden Intolerable

The Czech note is typical of the position of the smaller debtors, essentially different from Great Britain and France. Prague calls its debt an intolerable burden, impossible of bearing further. Dr. Eduard Benes, Foreign Minister of Czechoslovakia, reminds the American Government that the sums lent it were entirely spent for goods manufactured and produced in the United States and brought at prices at the highest level in history.

Subsequently, Czechoslovakia has been making its payments in gold, despite a heavily adverse trade balance with the United States. Its trade position, according to the note, was a consequence of the unconditional working of the most-favored-nation clause. This is a reference to American opposition, which is involved in preventing the establishment of preferable trade treaties between the Danubian states.

Payment of the December installment, says the note, could not be made without endangering Czechoslovakia's economic and financial structure.

Effect on World Trade

Insistence on payment by the United States will force America's customers to restrict, if not forbid, importations from that country, according to the note. Such regrettable action, it is stated, will continue in a vicious circle, the volume of world trade will be diminished, unemployment will increase and the way to recovery will be automatically barred.

Its currency may even be forced from the gold standard by American insistence, writes the Prague Government. Why, it inquires, should such consequences be forced upon Europe on the eve of the forthcoming World Economic Conference?

The legislative aspect of the debts question remains unchanged, awaiting recommendation from President Hoover. The brief debt references in the message are still expected to be supplemented by a communication of the foreign notes themselves and presidential recommendations.

Outdoes Flying Carpet to Bagdad

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR-London News Agency

INDIA IN LESS THAN A WEEK

No Fuss, No Bother; Step Aboard at London, Flash Over Desert, Sea, Mountain and Plain and Disembark in the East.

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Passengers embarking on the giant India-bound airplanes at Croydon airport pass through a new "gateway to the East." The passengers take their seats; a roar of engines, and a graceful rise into the air—Galilee in four days, Bagdad in four and one-half days, and Karachi in India in less than a week.

France and England Act To Safeguard Lausanne Reparations Agreement

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

GENEVA, Dec. 6—To try to save the Lausanne reparations settlement from destruction, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, British Prime Minister, and M. Edouard Herriot, French Prime Minister, today decided to leave the five-power disarmament talks in the hands of their foreign ministers here and dash off to Paris tonight.

Washington's refusal to revise debt settlements has placed the Lausanne decisions in a precarious position since the gentlemen's agreement concluded there made abolition of reparations conditional on new terms by the principal creditor nation.

England and France have agreed to keep each other informed in advance of any moves on the debt question. Each is acting individually in approaching the United States, and it is learned here on the highest British authority that there is no "united front" in the sense of a joint program of procedure. But neither makes any move without letting the other know. This accounts for the close collaboration which takes the two Prime Ministers to Paris together. They expect to return to Geneva Saturday.

Disarmament conversations continue here. The American proposal to embody all points agreed upon to the present in the form of a draft convention before Christmas is gaining ground. The British Government has given complete support to the scheme and French opposition, which was strong at first, has gradually diminished since M. Herriot has gained a better understanding of the original proposal. Italy is likewise sympathetic.

The question mark on this as on other points is Germany. Acceptance of the American proposal would imply postponing consideration of Germany's claim for equality—as well as of France's comprehensive scheme for security—until a later date and leaving the permanent organization to prepare the way for its solution.

Italy to Meet Payment; Then Ask for Revision

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

ROME, Dec. 6—A resolution requesting the Government to meet its war debt obligations to the United States was adopted by the Fascist Grand Council today. Therefore, unless new circumstances arise, Italy will duly pay the installment due Dec. 15 amounting to $1,245,437, or about 24,000,000 lira.

Since eight of the eleven cabinet ministers are also members of the Grand Council and the Government has invariably acted on the advice of the supreme Fascist body, there is no doubt that the Cabinet will fully indorse the policy just enunciated. Meanwhile no diplomatic note is expected to be sent to Washington on the subject of war debts, as the question of payment of the December installment has never been raised officially by Italy.

But the Italian Government will institute negotiations with the United States with the object of revising the funding agreement reached seven years ago and adapting it to the changed conditions of today.

Though the Grand Council resolution reiterated the traditional Italian policy of the interconnection between war debts and reparations, the Italian Government trusts its present attitude will evoke a sympathetic response from the United States and the forthcoming negotiations will thus be opened in a friendly atmosphere.

Small States Protest Action

(Continued from Page 1)

judge whether it acted in self-defense.

Mr. Lange, of Norway, considered that Manchukuo was merely an artificial creation. Japan's policy, he thought, was not in harmony with the standards of the world, which had accepted the Covenant and the Briand-Kellogg pact. Mr. Lange agreed with the other speakers that this was the most serous problem which has confronted the League and the League will be largely judged by its success or failure in solving it.

As the afternoon's session proceeded, it was increasingly apparent why Japan had tried so hard to keep the question from coming before such a comprehensive reflector of world opinion as the Assembly is.

Rivals Present Cases

China urged the League Assembly to declare Japan an aggressor state and to refuse to recognize Manchukuo. Japan on the other hand asked the nations to condemn the Chinese boycott of Japanese goods and to recognize the existing situation in Manchuria.

Listening to Dr. W. W. Yen, for China, and Mr. Yosuke Matsuoka for Japan, were Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, British Premier; M. Edouard Herriot, French Premier; Baron Constantin von Neurath, German Foreign Minister; Sir John Simon, British Foreign Secretary; M. Joseph Paul-Boncour, French War Minister; Baron Pompeo Aloisi, Italian delegate, and Mr. Norman H. Davis of America. Most of these statesmen interrupted their disarmament conversations long enough to attend this first session of the special Assembly since July.

Mr. Davis, as representative of a country not a member of the League, did not sit in the Assembly proper, but in the diplomatic section. The big Japanese delegation, which has come especially for the Assembly session, filled a whole section of the seats on the floor. The Chinese delegation was almost as large.

China asks the Assembly to declare that Japan has violated the League Covenant, the Pact of Paris and the Nine Power treaty, and to require the withdrawal of the Japanese troops into the railway zone and the effectual dissolution of the Manchukuo Government.

Meantime the League is asked to declare that it will not recognize Manchukuo nor enter into any relations therewith. China also asks the Assembly to draw up, as soon as possible, a report for the final settlement of the dispute, as required by Article 18 of the Covenant.

The Japanese demands, as voiced this morning by Mr. Matsuoka, make slight reference to the great international agreements cited by China. The only definite request for action was in connection with the anti-Japanese boycott in China. There is also a somewhat vague appeal to the other nations to join Japan in maintaining peace and order in the Far East.

Japan's Opposition Denied

Mr. Matsuoka insists that it is a mistake to say that Japan opposes and China supports the findings of the Lytton Commission, because there are parts of the report which the Chinese do not like and others which Japan approves. The principal Japanese criticism of the Lytton board's conclusions is that they are too optimistic about the rehabilitation of China.

One of Japan's principal requirements is: "A solution must be found for the disordered condition of China." If the Assembly has any suggestions to make for the Manchurian question, Japan insists that it must be such as can be effectually put into operation and will preserve peace in the Far East. Mr. Matsuoka declared that if the League had no settlement to propose, the League must assume complete responsibility for its accusations.

Apparently convinced that the League is confronted with the impossibility of undertaking any definite settlement, Mr. Matsuoka asked: "Is any member of the League ready to participate with the others in such an undertaking." He declared: "Japan is a loyal supporter of the League." He said that Japan's desire was that both his country and China would serve the cause of world peace "in and with the League of Nations."

There was no hint in Mr. Matsuoka's address of Japanese withdrawal from the League.

Inman Depositors Receive $600,000

A 25 per cent dividend was paid yesterday to hundreds of savings depositors of the Inman Trust Company in Cambridge. This was the first payment made by the bank since it closed nearly a year ago. Those holding commercial accounts received 10 per cent. More than $600,000 will be paid out to approximately 7500 depositors, it was estimated.

A second dividend of 10 per cent will be paid to savings depositors of the Revere Trust Company on Dec. 14, Mr. John W. Corcoran, liquidating agent, announced yesterday. This payment will total about $90,337.57, it was estimated.

Stockholders in the closed Haverhill Trust Company are being notified by Mr. Arthur Guy, Massachusetts Bank Commissioner, to pay up 100 per cent assessment on their holdings. The depositors committee now reports that reorganization plans are under way.

Theaters

'Cyrano de Bergerac'

Colonial Theater — Mr. Walter Hampden in his own production of "Cyrano de Bergerac," by Edmond Rostand, week beginning Dec. 5.

Perhaps 35 years is too short a span for proper evaluation of a play, but Rostand's heroic comedy of the swashbuckling poet, swordsman and philosopher whose nose marched on before him by a quarter of an hour seems to have reached the point where the author can be listed with Sheridan, Molière and others whose art lives on and on. Great is that writer who can so deal with the fundamentals of human activity that changing times and customs pass their works by unchallenged.

Such a play demands a real actor for the title rôle. When a fine actor makes such a rôle his greatest, one that he has played for nine consecutive years, the theatergoing public is privileged. This privilege was thoroughly enjoyed last night by one of those Boston audiences which such a play can bring out.

A capable cast supported Mr. Hampden last evening. We wished that Roxane, played by Miss Katherine Warren, could have been more of the fragile, feminine type which is indicated by Rostand in his description and lines, the type that makes the perfect foil to a swashbuckling Cadet of Gascony. There was little warmth in her work, and even the passing of 15 years in cloistered mourning failed to indicate a mellowing influence.

The lines, the settings, the tempo and spontaneity of Mr. Hampden's production more than offset deficiencies of cast. Capable performances were contributed by Mr. John D. Seymour as Christian and Mr. Reynolds Evans as Comte de Guiche. With only the rest of the week for the run and three years before another visit is promised, Bostonians will have to hasten if they would renew acquaintance with their old friend, Cyrano.

Stage and Music Notes

The German film, "Mädchen in Uniform," continues this week at the Majestic.

This week, the Boston Symphony will join other major orchestras in observing the anniversary of Edward MacDowell, incidentally thus calling attention to the MacDowell Colony at Peterboro. The composer's tone poems, "Hamlet" and "Ophelia," will be played.

The Clare Tree Major Players will present "Sara Crewe" at Jordan Hall Saturday morning and afternoon, as the second of their series of six plays for children.

"China and Japan" is the subject of Mr. E. M. Newman's travelalk at Symphony Hall Friday evening and Saturday afternoon.

Music

Hortense Monath

Last night in Jordan Hall, Miss Hortense Monath, pianist, played a program which listed the Bach-Tausig arrangement of the Organ Toccata and Fugue in D minor; a Brahms Sonata, Op. 1; a Suite, Op. 25, comprising some half dozen numbers, by Arnold Schönberg (first performance in Boston); and a quartet of numbers by Chopin.

Miss Monath is no doubt remembered by many who heard her last night as having appeared with the Boston Symphony Orchestra at a Monday night concert. She then showed promise, revealing herself as a serious student of the pianoforte. Last night, she displayed that same quality, plus a few new ones which we may reasonably have expected her to develop. Her tone has noticeably deepened in musical timbre; has acquired a richness which heretofore one listener found lacking. Miss Monath has always appeared to possess sufficient strength to produce the sonorities which she feels compatible with her interpretation of the composer up for consideration, yet last night one found continuous fortissimi somewhat monotonous, although in fairness one should acknowledge that the compositions themselves—i. e., the Bach-Tausig and the Brahms—are not intrinsically lyrical.

Probably the Schönberg found Miss Monath more at one with her composer, although we must confess some bewilderment as to the precise message he conveyed. The suite is a puckish thing, minus a consonant point of rest. Despite the distinguishing titles—Prelude, Gavotte, Musette and so on—one found them rather alike in musical content, with the exception of the Gigue, which could have been mistaken for no other portion of the suite. The piece was well received.

In the Chopin Nocturne Miss Monath found a lyrical tone which she may well cultivate to greater extent, for at present her performance, while invigorating and exuberant, lacks the gentle refinements necessary to a satisfactory contrasting of moods. The large audience gave her warm applause. C. M. S.

BRITAIN'S JOBLESS INCREASE

LONDON, Dec. 6 (AP)—Unemployment in Great Britain increased by 52,800 during the four weeks ended Nov. 21, the Ministry of Labor announced yesterday. On that date the jobless totaled 2,799,806, which was 184,691 more than at the same time last year.

The Dance

Hans Wiener Dance Group

It is to be hoped that a new impetus will be given the dance life of Boston by the recital of the Hans Wiener Dance Group at the Fine Arts Theater last evening. Surely so gracious an art should flourish here more profusely than it does. The large and receptive audience at the Fine Arts attests the presence of audience material that might grow with what it is fed upon.

The group of six young women (five of whom danced last evening) have achieved a well-orchestrated effect in their ensemble work, as exemplified by the closing number, "Dance of Joy," music by Debussy and choreography by Mr. Wiener. The rest of the program was devoted to solos, each designed by its executant, and all showing the influence of modern dance thinking without notable imaginative reach beyond what has already been done. (We can be content in Boston with less than the sensationally new so long as we find some kinesthetic appeal.)

A striking creation was Miss Elizabeth Halpern's "Lotus" (music by Cyril Scott), clothed in luscious red, danced in a seated posture with a beautiful play of the torso and arms and a delicate consummation of the idea in the hands. Miss Dorothy Sammis revealed versatility and considerable élan in a Bohemian Polka (Weinberger) and a lovely "Lament" (Ravel), thoughtfully conceived and suitably costumed in black and silver. Miss Dorothy Wood contributed "Coquette" (Dvořák) and "The Urchin" (Debussy), the latter supplying the comic note. It would be interesting to see Miss Nina Dale, a dancer who to this observer has always stood out a little from the group, in solo performance. Mr. Edwin Biltcliffe's piano accompaniments were well paced. The lighting and hangings at this theater have been improved. The stage seems to be cleared and set for more and better dancing. M. L.

PENSION PROPOSALS FILED IN LEGISLATURE

Two proposals to amend the present old-age assistance law were filed yesterday with the clerk of the Massachusetts House of Representatives. The first of these, submitted by Mr. C. F. Nelson Pratt of Saugus, would make payments to the applicant begin on the day the application was filed. This, he pointed out, would eliminate any possibility of delaying action on the application in an endeavor to save money.

The second amendment, filed by Mr. Ernest J. Dean of Chilmark, would permit any person "aggrieved by the failure of any town to render assistance under the old-age assistance law" to complain to the State Department of Public Welfare which would investigate the case and determine the amount of assistance to be rendered. If the town then failed to pay the needed sum, it would be paid by the State and deducted from any amount due the municipality from the State.

Civic Groups Called Aids to Government

Asserting that government has become a great business enterprise, and that there are in development important advances in the technique of municipal administration, Mr. Murray Seaso good former Mayor of Cincinnati gave the fourth address in a series of Godkin Lectures at Harvard University yesterday.

Mr. Seasongood called attention to the growing importance of the expert in municipal government. Research workers, planners and managers, he said, comprise a group of municipal leaders more or less apart from political patronage.

"Taxpayers associations and women in politics," the speaker stated, "are among the most significant forces working toward good government. The oft-repeated aphorism, 'People get the kind of government they deserve' is not entirely true. One hundred and thirty-five thousand people wrote with pencil, in the last mayoralty election in New York City, the name of McKee who had in a short term achieved truly remarkable results, but the number would have been larger had the proper pencils been furnished by election officials."

Motion Pictures

Mona Lisa Regained

One of the really good German pictures, "The Theft of the Mona Lisa," opened at the Fine Arts Theater yesterday. A more or less fanciful account of the spectacular incident at the Louvre, it tells of a young Italian glazier, who with his native love of art, falls in love first with the picture, and then with a girl who, to him at least, looks something like it. To impress her, he steals the priceless gem of the museum, and when she proves unworthy of the sacrifice, professes a more patriotic motive and is thereby transformed into a national hero by the Italian populace.

It is amusing to hear the directors of the famous French Palace of Art sedately discussing the theft in the Teutonic tongue, to see La Gioconda strapped to a hurdy-gurdy being wheeled through the streets of Florence. And it is surprising to find Herr Willi Forst in a quite Italianate get-up, dignified by a little black moustache, giving an emotional performance; encouraging to know that here is a young man who does not always have to be funny. He misses not a thread in the fabric of motivation. Bravo, Forst.

As for Mona-Lisa-Mathilde, by Fräulein Trude von Molo—my dears, it's a magazine cover interpretation of the ineffable smile, the nobly simple headdress. The Mona Lisa's eyelashes are conspicuously short (by modern movie standards). Fräulein von Molo's come by the yard. Nor did the Mona Lisa ever have a "permanent" or something. And as for mystery! The treasure of the ages is far more alive than a screen actress in exaggerated make-up can ever be. But Fräulein von Molo, being good-looking and having a low, pleasing voice, can pass for a movie heroine any day.

Lovers of "Zwei Herzen" will rejoice in the direction of Herr Geza von Bovary, who has gained in depth and insight, and the music of Herr Robert Stolz, who has made of "Tell Me Why You Smile, Mona Lisa," something less vapid than the unjustly famous waltz melody.

Let holly-time mean holiday

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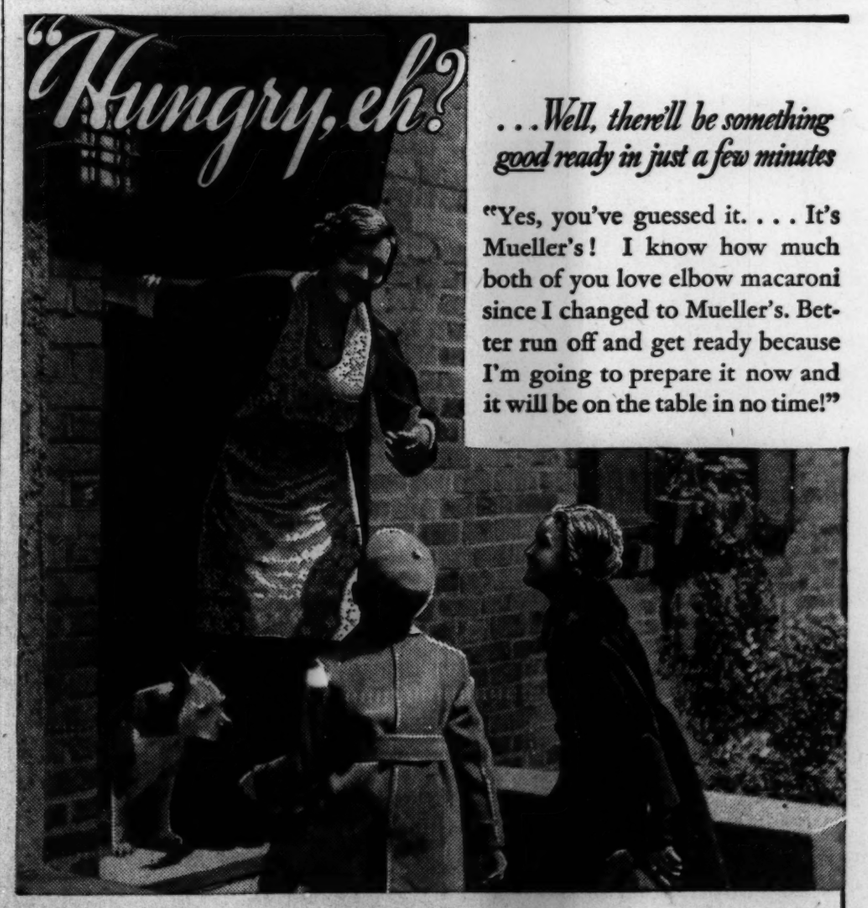

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GREENLEAF IS EASY WINNER

Takes Opening Game in Pocket Billiards Championship 125 to 32

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 6—E. Ralph Greenleaf, world champion, made a fine start in defense of his title yesterday evening in the opening match of the 1932 pocket billiards championship, at the Capitol Bowling and Billiards Academy, under the auspices of the National Billiard Association. He encountered the newest find in the game, James F. Mills of San Jose, Calif, winner of the western sectional championship this fall, and defeated the youth, 125 to 32 in 12 innings.

The newcomer, though somewhat overcome by the position, made a fine show under the circumstances, with a display of free shooting that included a high run of 16. But Greenleaf soon overtook him with a run of 30, and another of 29, with a final series of 21 unfinished.

Six more of the 10 entrants will compete today, as follows: In the afternoon, Frank J. Taberski, Schenectady, N. Y., former world's champion, against Pasquale Natalie, Chicago; and Walter Franklin, of Kansas City, Mo., southern sectional champion, against Bennie Allen, former world champion, also of Kansas City. In the evening, George Kelly, Philadelphia, runner-up to Greenleaf last year, against James Caras, another newcomer, who defeated several of the stars of previous seasons, including Onofrio Lauri, and Joseph Pracita, to qualify as eastern sectional champion. Caras lives in Wilmington, Del., and is the youngest player in the tournament.

The other two candidates for the title are Erwin Rudolph, of Cleveland, winner of the title two years ago and third last year, and Andrew Ponzi, of Philadelphia in fourth place last year. They will play their initial matches later in the week. The summary:

E. R. Greenleaf—12 1 6s 30s 0x 15s 0s 0s 29 13x 1x 21—125. Innings—12. High run—30.

J. F. Mills—0 16 6 0 0s 0 0s 0s 0 11 0x 0—32. Innings—12. High run—16.

s—Safety. x—Scratch. Referee—Joseph Ferguson.

CITY A. C. KEEPS UNBEATEN RECORD

METROPOLITAN SQUASH TENNIS CLASS C STANDING

NEW YORK DIVISION—Fourth Round

	Rnds W	Rnds L	Mtchs W	Mtchs L	P.C.
City Athletic Club	3	0	17	4	1.000
N. Y. Athletic Club	3	0	14	7	1.000
Bayside Tennis Club	3	1	15	13	.750
Squash Club	2	2	18	10	.500
Crescent Ath.-Ham. Club	2	2	12	16	.500
Yale Club	1	2	11	10	.333
Harvard Club	1	3	11	17	.250
Princeton Club	1	3	8	20	.250
Columbia Uni. Club	0	3	6	15	.000

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 6—City Athletic Club still preserved its undefeated condition yesterday, when the fourth round of the New York division of the metropolitan squash tennis team championship was played, and is now tied with New York Athletic Club for the lead, with three victories each. New York Athletic Club had a bye, due to the departure of Block Hall Club from the competition.

City Athletic Club defeated Crescent Athletic Hamilton Club on the courts of the winner, 6 to 1, a substitute being the only loser for the home team. Other winners of the day were Squash Club, which defeated Yale Club, 5 to 2, with one of the old-time members of the club, when it was in Gramercy Park, E. W. Baker, making his first appearance in several years, and putting up a fine battle against Otis Chatfield-Taylor, who won at 9—15, 18—13, 15—6; Princeton Club, which defeated Harvard Club, 4 to 3, with the aid of a default, and Bayside Tennis Club, which just managed to take the odd match from the tailenders, Columbia University Club, on the courts of the latter. The summary:

METROPOLITAN CLASS C TEAM CHAMPIONSHIP—NEW YORK DIVISION

Fourth Round

CITY ATHLETIC CLUB 6, CRESCENT ATHLETIC-HAMILTON CLUB 1

J. M. Cowen, City, defeated W. T. Hanley, 15—11, 11—15, 15—12.

D. J. Tobin, Crescent, defeated D. B. Fluegelman, 15—12, 4—15, 15—9.

Milton Cohn, City, defeated J. R. Kiernan, 15—6, 15—9.

M. H. Fischer, City, defeated W. F. Koch, 15—12, 15—8.

Otto Barth, City, defeated G. T. Baxter, 15—11, 10—15, 15—5.

Jules Blecher, City, defeated J. N. Gallegher, 15—11, 15—2.

E. M. Rosenthal, City, defeated W. H. Dunkak, 15—10, 6—15, 15—10.

SQUASH CLUB 5, YALE CLUB 2

W. A. Forrester Jr., Squash, defeated W. D. Cunningham, 15—11, 10—15, 15—9.

S. R. Shepherd, Squash, defeated W. M. Silleck, 8—15, 15—9, 15—6.

Carlos Lazo, Squash, defeated J. H. Ardrey Jr., 15—9, 9—15, 15—9.

Spencer Armstrong, Squash, defeated A. J. Fox Jr., 15—8, 15—4.

J. P. T. Sullivan, Yale Club, defeated S. M. Mosey, 14—18, 17—15, 15—4.

O. C. Taylor, Yale Club, defeated E. W. Baker, 9—15, 18—13, 15—6.

H. C. Ballou, Squash, defeated T. H. Peck, 15—12, 15—2.

PRINCETON CLUB 4, HARVARD CLUB 3

M. S. Mattuck, Harvard Club, defeated J. K. Weeks, 15—6, 15—5.

M. C. Markham, Princeton Club, defeated E. V. Otis, 15—1, 7—15, 15—5.

R. L. Rafalsky, Princeton Club, defeated O. D. Wells, 10—15, 15—10, 15—2.

J. H. Larocque, Harvard Club, defeated R. B. Hollander, 8—15, 15—8, 15—7.

D. Miller, Harvard Club, defeated Louis Long Jr., 18—15, 15—9.

D. H. Alexander, Princeton Club, defeated A. F. Foster, 15—12, 15—9.

Arthur Knox, Princeton Club, won from W. M. Chamberlain by default.

BAYSIDE TENNIS CLUB 4, COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY CLUB 3

E. W. Kemble, Bayside, defeated R. W. Ince, 16—18, 15—12, 17—14.

F. L. Giusti, Bayside, defeated V. de C. Lynn, 15—12, 12—15, 15—9.

R. W. Blake, Bayside, defeated E. L. Kilroe, 15—5, 15—6.

J. D. Hanley, Columbia U. C., defeated J. J. Champlain, 15—12, 15—8.

George Sykes, Bayside, defeated W. H. Ferris, 15—12, 10—15, 15—12.

A. C. Post, Columbia U. C., defeated James Sykes, 6—15, 15—4, 15—2.

R. C. Aikenhead, Columbia U. C., defeated William F. George, 14—17, 15—6, 15—9.

NEW PROGRAM FOR FRESHMEN

HANOVER, N. H., Dec. 6 (AP)—Acting on the proposal of a committee of freshman team coaches, the Dartmouth Athletic Council yesterday agreed to continue freshman sports, even though the schedules for all teams except football have been eliminated. The new program was adopted in the belief that the curtailment of all freshman team schedules except football, an economic action taken by the council several weeks ago, was an emergency measure that will be rescinded as soon as Dartmouth's athletic funds improve. The freshman team coaches urged informal contests with near-by schools and clubs in addition to competition with the college's varsity, junior varsity and class teams.

SALARY LIMIT STRIKES SNAG

International League Fails to Take Action on Proposal

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 6 (AP)—The proposed salary limit for minor league baseball players apparently struck its first snag yesterday when the International circuit adjourned its annual meeting without taking any definite action on fixing pay rolls.

The International League meeting was held in conjunction with the National Association of Professional Baseball Leagues, whose executive committee has proposed a salary limit of $6500 a month. This figure has already been adopted by the American Association.

The player market, which is usually brisk when the minor leagues gather, reached a new low when only one deal was announced. Joe Dunn, manager of the Hazleton club in the New York-Pennsylvania circuit, signed two Ohio semi-pro players, a left-handed pitcher, James Orndorf of Piqua, and a catcher, Harlan Bull of Springfield. He ordered them to report next spring.

Many other owners stated they had "irons in the fire," and some major league representatives expressed willingness to close sales if they could get players they want at a price satisfactory to them.

No official announcement was made by International League officials, but several club owners intimated that while the league favored a salary limit, they believed the figure set by the committee was too low and that its adoption would tend to lower the class of baseball played in the circuit.

The International several weeks ago went on record as favoring a limit of $44,500 a year, with 18 players as the maximum number carried. This runs approximately $2000 higher than the executive committee's recommendation.

Immediately after the International meeting adjourned, the club owners went into session with the American Association magnates to discuss the salary matter. Whether the two leagues agree to a compromise or stand pat on their original proposals is a matter of conjecture.

The Pacific Coast League also was invited to attend the meeting, but officials of that group said the Coast League was not interested in fixing a salary of player limit.

It was hoped by National Association officials that a definite agreement could be reached by the two Class AA leagues in regard to the salary limit before the proposal comes to a vote of the association later in the week.

The International officials failed to take any action in regard to the financial condition of the Jersey City club, but indicated the matter would be taken up at a meeting later this week.

Charles H. Knapp of Baltimore was reëlected president of the league for one year and Warren Giles of Rochester again was selected as vice-president. William J. Manley was reëlected secretary and treasurer for a three-year term.

The national board of arbitration opened for business and immediately started hearing several salary cases.

Eastern College Scores

BROWN		CORNELL	
19-Rhode Island	0	72-Buffalo	0
13-Springfield	6	7-Niagara	0
7-Yale	2	27-Richmond	0
11-Tufts	0	0-Princeton	0
14-Harvard	0	0-Columbia	6
10-Holy Cross	7	40-Albright	14
7-Columbia	6	21-Dartmouth	6
0-Colgate	21	7-Pennsylvania	13
81	42	174	39

WEST POINT		PITTSBURGH	
13-Furman	0	47-Ohio Normal	0
57-Carleton	0	40-West Va.	0
13-Pittsburgh	18	33-Duquesne	0
20-Yale	0	18-West Point	13
33-Wm. & Mary	0	0-Ohio State	0
46-Harvard	0	12-Notre Dame	0
52-No. Dak. St.	0	19-Pennsylvania	12
7-W. Va. Wes.	0	33-Nebraska	0
0-Notre Dame	21	6-Carnegie T.	0
20-Annapolis	0	7-Stanford	0
261	39	182	25

ANNAPOLIS		COLGATE	
0-Wm. & Mary	6	41-St. Lawrence	0
33-Wash. & Lee	0	27-Case	0
0-Ohio Univ.	14	47-Niagara	0
0-Princeton	0	35-Lafayette	0
0-Pennsylvania	14	14-N. Y. U.	0
6-Columbia	7	31-Penn State	0
28-Maryland	7	32-Miss. Col.	0
0-Notre Dame	12	16-Syracuse	0
0-West Point	20	21-Brown	0
67	80	264	0

YALE		PRINCETON	
0-Bates	0	22-Amherst	0
7-Chicago	7	7-Columbia	20
2-Brown	7	0-Cornell	0
0-West Point	20	0-Annapolis	0
6-Dartmouth	0	7-Michigan	14
7-Princeton	7	53-Lehigh	0
19-Harvard	0	7-Yale	7
41	41	96	41

PENNSYLVANIA		HARVARD	
38-Frank & Mar	0	66-Buffalo	0
54-Swarthmore	0	40-New Hamp.	0
14-Dartmouth	7	46-Penn State	13
33-Lehigh	6	10-Dartmouth	7
14-Annapolis	0	0-Brown	14
12-Pittsburgh	19	0-West Point	46
0-Ohio State	19	7-Holy Cross	0
13-Cornell	7	0-Yale	19
178	58	169	99

NEW YORK		DARTMOUTH	
33-Hobart	0	73-Norwich	0
21-Rutgers	0	32-Vermont	0
39-Georgetown	0	6-Lafayette	0
0-Colgate	14	7-Pennsylvania	14
9-Purdue	34	7-Harvard	10
13-Georgia	7	0-Yale	6
0-Fordham	7	25-New Hamp.	0
13-Carnegie T.	6	6-Cornell	21
128	68	156	51

COLUMBIA		SYRACUSE	
51-Middlebury	0	13-Clarkson	6
41-Lehigh	6	54-St. Lawrence	0
20-Princeton	7	12-Ohio Wesl'y'n	19
22-Virginia	6	6-So. Methodist	16
46-Williams	0	12-Penn State	6
6-Cornell	0	13-Mich. State	27
7-Annapolis	6	27-Oglethorpe	6
6-Brown	7	0-Colgate	16
0-Syracuse	0	0-Columbia	0
199	32	137	96

KANSAS CITY TRIUMPHS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 6—Kansas City moved into a tie with St. Louis for first place in the American Hockey Association by defeating St. Paul, 2 to 1, here last night. It was the Pla-Mors fourth straight victory.

ARKANSAS ELECTS END

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FAYETTEVILLE, Ark., Dec. 6—Lewis (Red) Johnson '34 of Reeder was recently elected captain of the University of Arkansas 1933 football team at a meeting of the lettermen. Johnson has been a regular end on the Arkansas eleven for the past two seasons.

COLLEGE BASKETBALL RESULTS

Western S. T. 37, Michigan 31.
Northwestern 44, Bradley 19.
Gustavus Adolphus 40, LaCrosse Teachers 30.
Wisconsin 17, Alumni 8.

CHESS

by Frederick D. Chevalier

PROBLEM NO. 1467
By R. B. Green
(First Publication)

Black — 8 Pieces

White — 9 Pieces

White to play and mate in two
A familiar idea neatly and economically rendered

PROBLEM NO. 1468
By V. Marin

Black — 13 Pieces

White — 9 Pieces

White to play and mate in three

SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS

No. 1465.	Kt-Kt3	
No. 1466.	1. K-B7	KtxP
	2. R-B4	
	1. ———	BxP (Kt-Kt7)
	2. PxP or P-K6	
	1. ———	PxP
	2. R-B3	
	1. ———	P-Q4
	2. BxBP	

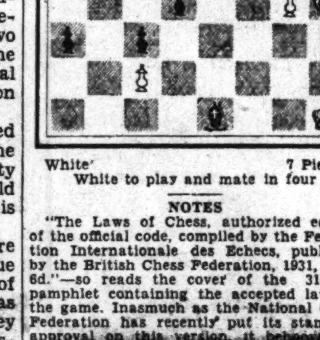
End-Game No. 124. White wins: 1 R-K8ch, RxR; 2 QxBch, KxQ; 3 B-R6ch, K-Kt; 4 Kt-B6 mate.

END-GAMES

This old-timer is more tricky than brilliant.

End-Game No. 125
By A. Anderssen

Black — 7 Pieces



White — 7 Pieces

White to play and mate in four

NOTES

"The Laws of Chess, authorized edition of the official code, compiled by the Federation Internationale des Echecs, published by the British Chess Federation, 1931, price 6d."—so reads the cover of the 31-page pamphlet containing the accepted laws of the game. Inasmuch as the National Chess Federation has recently put its stamp of approval on this version, it behooves all players who would be up-to-the-minute to know what changes, if any, have been made. The only radical change is that the offender may no longer be compelled to move his king when he touches a piece he cannot move or capture, moves into check or makes an illegal move. This penalty was excessive, as the following humorous brevity implies: White, P-K4; Black, P-K4; White, Q-R5; Black inadvertently moves his KKt to QKt3, penalty: K-K2; White, QxKP mate!

In his recent exhibition at the Boston City Club, I. Kashdan defeated 34 opponents, drew with two (F. Keller and H. Morton) and lost to three (F. R. Chevalier, G. L. Cabot and D. H. Mugridge).

The Boston Chess Club, which is celebrating the seventy-fifth anniversary of its founding, is arranging an invitation tournament in which the city's strongest players will be asked to participate. This will be the first time in years that a really serious tournament, including all available Class A players, regardless of club affiliation, will take place.

Dr. Milan Vidmar, professor of electrical sciences at Ljubljana University (Yugoslavia), is perhaps the world's strongest amateur master. His success in the Sliac tournament last June, where he tied for first prize with S. Flohr, indicates this. The game below is in his best style.

BOGOLJUBOW DEFENSE TO QP GAME

Vidmar White	Pokorny Black	Vidmar White	Pokorny Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	14 Kt-KR4	P-Kt3
2 P-QB4	P-K3	15 Q-Q2	Kt-K
3 Kt-KB3	B-Kt5ch	16 B-R3	Kt-Kt2
4 B-Q2	Q-K2(a)	17 Q-R6	B-R3(d)
5 P-KKt3	P-QKt3	18 P-Kt3	R-Kt
6 B-Kt2	B-Kt2	19 P-B4	PxP
7 Castles	BxB	20 PxP	KR-Q
8 QxB(b)	P-Q3	21 P-K5!	PxP
9 Kt-B3	QKt-Q2	22 P-Q6	Q-B
10 Q-B2	Castles	23 Kt-Q5	Kt-K3(e)
11 P-K4	P-B4(c)	24 Kt-K7ch	K-R
12 QR-Q	QR-B	25 KKtxPch	Resigns
13 P-Q5	P-K4		

(a) According to Tartakower, a most prolific writer on these "Indian Defenses," the text is a waste of time and inferior to 4 . . . BxBch; 5 QxB, P-QKt3, or if 5 KtxB, P-Q4. The criticism seems somewhat extreme, however, since the Q is often developed at K2 later.

(b) White correctly recaptures with the Q, for the Kt is much better posted at QB3.

(c) A plausible continuation, superficially, but it really leads nowhere. Black's normal attack lies on the K side, with P-K4, KB4 as objectives. When later Black realizes this, he has wasted time and also weakened the base of his P skeleton.

(d) Black abandons P-B4 because of 18 PxP, PxP; 19 Kt-Kt5!, R-B3; 20 Q-Kt5, and if P-KR3; 26 KtxP.

(e) Not 23 . . . QxP; 24 BxKt, RxB; 25 PxP, Q moves; 26 Kt-B6ch, etc. Nor 23 . . . K-R; 24 BxKt, RxB; 25 Kt-B6!! There is no saving the position.

Alekhine's Defense was, in the fourth edition of "Modern Chess Openings," characterized as "bizarre"; in the fifth edition it has become "normal." It allows White almost a free hand in advancing his center pawns, in the hope that later on those pawns will prove difficult to maintain. As Tartakower has remarked, White really has his initiative to defend, for should he refuse to advance in the center, Black gets an easy equality. In the game below, from the Berne tournament, Euwe, another great amateur master, proves that White's advanced center pawns are his weakness as well as his strength.

ALEKHINE'S DEFENSE

Naegeli White	Euwe Black	Naegeli White	Euwe Black
1 P-K4	Kt-KB3	17 Q-KB2	B-KKt5
2 P-K5	Kt-Q4	18 R-Q2	PxP
3 P-Q4	P-Q3	19 BxP	RxB!
4 P-QB4	Kt-Kt3	20 RxR	B-QB4
5 P-B4	B-B4	21 R-Q8ch	RxR
6 Kt-KB3	PxP	22 QxB	R-Q7
7 BPxP	P-K3	23 Kt-K4	RxQKtP
8 Kt-B3	Kt-B3	24 Kt-Q6ch	K-Q2
9 B-K3	Q-Q2	25 Kt-Kt5	K-B
10 B-K2	Castles	26 R-K	K-Kt
11 Q-Q2	P-B3	27 R-K5	B-B4
12 PxP	PxP	28 Q-Q4	R-Q7!
13 CastlesKR	R-Kt	29 Q-K3	R-Q8
14 KR-Q	Q-Kt2	30 K-B2	Q-B3
15 B-B	Kt-K4!	31 B-K2	B-K5ch
16 KtxKt	PxKt	Resigns	

PORTLAND SIGNS THREE

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 6 (AP)—Three new players were signed to the Portland club of the Pacific Coast Baseball League yesterday by Thomas L. Turner, president of the club. They are Frank D. Crompton, outfielder, who played semi-pro ball in and around Philadelphia last season; Chester Murphy, a right-handed pitcher from Springfield, Mass., and Vincent Gruzdis, a second baseman from Minersville, Penna. All three were recommended to President Turner by Connie Mack.

HUSKIES AFTER ANOTHER TITLE

Washington's Basketball Material Very Promising —Reserves Plentiful

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash., Dec. 6, — With an array of wonderful material, which includes six lettermen and several of last year's freshmen, with exceptional ability, the University of Washington's basketball team will make a strong bid to win its sixth straight basketball title this year, in the northern division of the Pacific Coast Conference.

Coach Clarence S. Edmundson has been drilling his squad of 21 men for the last two months, and his starting lineup is already being formed.

Washington will have great strength in reserve material. The squad has shown this by the close struggle there is for the different positions on the team.

Fuller Is Captain

Capt. John A. Fuller '33, last year's center, is the man Coach Edmundson is centering his play around. Fuller will probably play the center position and sometimes switch to a forward spot. Another veteran, Jack A. Hanover '34 is appearing to be the man to fill a forward position.

Virgil J. Perry '33 rejoined the squad after a year's absence. He was a veteran forward of the 1931 championship quintet. Perry is making a great bid to reënter the lineup as a regular. Robert S. Heaman '33 will more than likely pair with Hanover as a regular.

The guard positions will in all probability be dominated by last year's frosh stalwarts. Robert Galer '35 and Richard Cook '35 are the pair of sophomores talked of. Joseph Weber '34 played a substitute guard position last year and earned a letter, but he is having a hard fight to gain a regular guard position this year with these two sophomores trying to displace him.

Arthaud Aggressive

Donald Arthaud '35 is making a strong bid for a forward position. Arthaud is an aggressive player with good qualities of making points. Clyde Wagner '35 is pressing Fuller at the center position, but the former's lack of experience is one of the reasons why Fuller will probably get the call. Wagner and Peter G. Antoncich '34 will be Coach Edmundson's second choices for the center position.

Football kept some of last year's squad from turning out for basketball until late this season. Those, namely, who have not yet reported but have a possibility of playing regularly are: Peter G. Antoncich '34, Mark J. Antoncich '34, Walter Hanson '33 and Arthur Aahonen '35. Peter Antoncich is a veteran from last year's championship five and is Fuller's greatest rival for the center position.

Other players who are pressing those mentioned are Paul Murphy '35, Jack J. Anshutz '33 and Donald Wyman '35.

COMPROMISE ON HOCKEY RULING

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 6 (AP)—Under a new ruling of the International Hockey League governors the various teams will be allowed to dress only 12 players for each game. The action was taken at a meeting last night which found the officials deadlocked for almost eight hours over the player limit question.

The squads were reduced from 13 to 11 men at another meeting. Syracuse and Buffalo protested the two-man reduction and the compromise on 12 men was reached only after hours of discussion during which the Buffalo and Syracuse clubs threatened to withdraw from the league rather than cut the squads to 11.

Under the new ruling the teams are allowed to carry as many players on the pay rolls as they desire, but only 12 men will be allowed in uniform on a game night.

Representatives from Windsor, Detroit, Cleveland, and London argued in favor of the 11-player rule, saying it was a necessary economic move, while the Buffalo and Syracuse officials claimed it would hurt the gate receipts as the teams would be forced to play defensive hockey, thereby robbing the game of the fast action which the fans want.

AMERICANS VISIT SEEKING VICTORY

New York Americans make their first local appearance at the Boston Garden tonight, facing the Boston Bruins in a National Hockey League encounter. The two teams met in New York Nov. 17 at which time the Americans caused an upset by defeating the Bruins, 4 to 2.

At the start of the season the Bruins were rated so highly that teams like Americans were expected to be mere workouts, but now that the season is well underway it is quite obvious that Americans are no weaklings and the locals are finding themselves none too strong for any team.

Americans have only two new players this season, one of them on loan. Ronnie Martin, right wing and a leading scorer of the Buffalo team of the International League, was secured by draft, while Nick Wasnie came to Americans on loan from Canadiens. Jack Keating, Eddie Convey, George Patterson and Duke Dutkowski were former New Haven players and have been up before.

Bruins have not come up to expectations and many look for changes in the personnel of the team if better hockey is not forthcoming. The result of tonight's game may influence such changes.

WOMEN GOLFERS TO FAVOR CHICAGO

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Dec. 6—Major tournaments of the Women's Western Golf Association are to be held in the Chicago area next summer as a contribution to the Century of Progress Exposition, it is announced as the result of a special meeting here. This organization is composed of over 200 golf clubs west of Pennsylvania.

The big title, the women's western championship, is to be decided at the Oak Park Country Club, Aug. 7 to 12. The open tournament is to be held June 26 to 30, at Olympia Fields Country Club course No. 4.

The international team match, the contest with the Canadian championship team, will be started June 19, and continue three days on three different courses. The three-day Derby is to be held at Sunset Ridge Golf Club, Aug. 16, 17 and 18. The junior title is to be decided near here in July.

Previously the women's national championship had been awarded to Exmoor Country Club, Aug. 28 to Sept. 2.

Mrs. Howard D. Raymond of Evanston, Ill., president, announces that plans have been set up for one of the most active seasons the association has yet experienced. Special plans are being made to entertain the Canadian golfers and to encourage them to participate in later events to be held in Chicago.

ARMY CLOSES WITH NOTRE DAME

NEW YORK, Dec. 6 (AP)—The United States Military Academy will reverse its campaign of battle against two climax foes next year, playing the United States Naval Academy on Nov. 25 and closing the season with Notre Dame in New York, Dec. 2. In confirming these dates yesterday, Maj. Philip B. Fleming, retiring graduate manager of athletics at West Point, set at rest all talk about the slightest prospect of a rift in the Army-Notre Dame rivalry. Contracts already have been signed for the 1933 game, he said, and negotiations are under way for a definite arrangement of a 1934 date. Army's 1933 gridiron slate, nearly completed, includes a renewal of relations with Illinois. The first of a new series will be played at Champaign. They last met in 1930 in New York after playing at Illinois in 1929.

VEENKER MAY BE CANDIDATE

CHICAGO, Dec. 6 (AP)—With the definite assurance that Amos Alonzo Stagg, for 41-years director of athletics and football coach at the University of Chicago, would not be reappointed, reports persisted today that George Veenker, football and basketball coach at Iowa State College, has the inside track as the successor to Stagg. Thomas W. Metcalf, new director of athletics at Chicago, however, said he had made no definite selection. Stagg will sever all connections with Chicago when his enforced retirement becomes effective next June.

STANFORD COACH RESIGNS

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, Calif., Dec. 6 (AP)—Glenn Scobey Warner, Stanford's football coach, resigned yesterday and, in the winter of a notable career that began nearly 38 years ago, will move to Temple University, Philadelphia, to teach the gridiron strategy which made him one of the great figures of the American college sport. In a briefly worded note to the director of athletics, Dr. Thomas A. Storey, Coach Warner submitted his resignation. It came after recent official denials from authorities at Stanford.

EARICH IS SOCCER LEADER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BETHLEHEM, Penna., Dec. 6—Robert A. G. Earich '34, halfback, whose home is in this city, will captain the 1933 soccer team at Lehigh University. He was one of the outstanding defensive backs on the team this last season.

SMITH CHOSEN AT FURMAN

GREENVILLE, S. C., Dec. 6 (AP)—Robert W. Smith '34 of Cartersville, Ga., halfback on the Associated Press All-South Carolina football team, recently was elected captain of the Furman University team for 1933. William M. Mitchell '34, center, of Hillsboro, Texas, was elected alternate captain.

ENGLAND HAS GOOD CHANCE

Australia's Two Innings Scores Equals the Tourists' First Knock

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Dec. 6—Victory for England in the first test match of the present series became today as certain as anything can be in cricket, for the scores of the two sides are exactly level though Australia lost nine wickets in the second innings and the tourists still have to bat a second time. After England's first knock was completed for 524 the Australians were smitten hip and thigh. They came and went in rapid procession and when stumps were drawn their second innings total was only 164 for nine wickets, the top scorer being Fingleton with 40.

Young McCabe, who had saved the first venture from developing into an utter rout by making 187 of the 360 runs, collected 32 today, but the only other people to reach the twenties were Nagel with 21 not out and Wall with 20.

The giants whose names are household words failed utterly. The cautious Woodfull, nicknamed "unbowlable" because of his iron defense, was bowled neck and crop by one of Larwood's lightning deliveries before he had scored. Richardson made the same all-round figure, and the mighty Ponsford, former holder of the world's record for individual high scoring, obtained two runs, Oldfield one and Grimmett five. These figures alone are eloquent testimony to the brilliant bowling of Larwood, Voce, Hammond and Allen. They were on top all through.

The big feature of the closing stages of England's first innings, which was carried this morning from 479 to 524, was a century by The Nawab of Pataudi. His 102 makes this Indian player the eighth man who has gone into three figures on the first appearance for England in a test match. England's "tail" didn't wag vigorously, however, for Larwood, Ames and Voce were all out without scoring.

EAST'S SQUAD COMPLETE

HAMILTON, N. Y., Dec. 6 (AP)—The East's squad for the annual game with the West at San Francisco was complete today with the announcement by Coach Andy Kerr of Colgate that Robert C. Rowe '33, Colgate fullback, and Frank Yablonski '33, University of Pennsylvania guard, had accepted invitations. Rowe has been a varsity standby at Colgate for two years and Yablonski has been prominently mentioned for all-star honors this season. Other players chosen by Kerr are Robert L. Smith '33 and Joseph M. Hill '33, Colgate guards; Bart J. Viviano '33 and Jose C. Martinez-Zorilla '33, Cornell; John S. Wilbur '33 and Joseph P. Crowley '33, Yale, T. F. Gilbane '33, and Frank R. Meadows '33, Brown, and Joe Zapustas, Fordham. Smith, Viviano and Wilbur, captained their teams.

CHATTANOOGA WITHDRAWS

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Dec. 6 (AP)—The University of Chattanooga athletic council decided yesterday to withdraw from the Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Association. Chattanooga's withdrawal follows that of three other members of the conference—Howard, Birmingham-Southern and Springhill—which resigned last winter. University officials explained that they saw no purpose in remaining in the unwieldly association after successful launching of the Dixie Conference, a compact organization formed by nine colleges within the S. I. A. A. two years ago. The Chattanooga resignation will be mailed to the S. I. A. A. at its meeting in Winter Park, Fla., next week.

Babe Didrikson Ruled Ineligible

NEW YORK, Dec. 6 (AP)—D. J. Ferris, secretary-treasurer of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States, announced last night that Mildred Babe Didrikson, star all-around athlete from Texas, had disqualified herself from further amateur competition by permitting her name to be used for advertising a commercial product.

Local newspapers on Sunday printed advertisements by an automobile company, in which Miss Didrikson was quoted as praising the performance of a new model. An action picture of the Texas girl clearing a hurdle accompanied the advertisement.

Ferris said this was in direct violation of A. A. U. rules, and automatically disqualified her from further amateur competition.

DALLAS, Texas, Dec. 6 (AP)—Mildred Babe Didrikson, Dallas athlete and Olympic Games champion, denied emphatically last night that she had given any individual or company permission to use her name in advertising.

Advised National Amateur Athletic Union had declared her ineligible for A. A. U. competition, she said she had not violated any rule that would impair her standing and expressed surprise.

"I let this automobile company make a picture of me," the 19-year-old girl explained, "but I told them not to use it. They did so without my permission.

"I do not intend to turn professional before next summer—if then; and I want to continue as an amateur at least through the present basketball season. We're going to have a great team and hope to win back the national championship."

She is captain of the Golden Cyclones, girls' basketball team sponsored by a Dallas insurance firm, of which she is an employee.

Col. M. J. McCombs, athletic director for the insurance company, said he would telegraph Ferris immediately to confirm the report she had been ruled ineligible and, in the event this action already has been taken, will enter a damage suit for the girl against the motor company.

"Our main interest," Colonel McCombs said, "is to get Babe reinstated. She not only tells me she did not give anyone permission to use her name but says she has never seen the model car which she is quoted as praising."

Miss Didrikson has bettered the world records, either officially or unofficially, in practically every women's event on the athletic program.

At the Olympic Games in Los Angeles this year, she tied for first place in the high jump, won the 80-meter hurdles and the javelin throw.

Pension Plan Gain Claimed by Survey

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 6—The nationwide movement for old-age pension laws has been growing with leaps and bounds until now it includes among its supporters the President-Elect, four new United States senators and 36 representatives, according to the report of a survey by the American Association for Old Age Security made public yesterday.

The report envisages the extension of old-age pensions laws to many additional states during the next legislative year, basing this expectation on the election and reëlection on Nov. 8 of governors and state legislators who campaigned for old-age security.

"Never before in political history has the nation registered such emphatic approval of old-age pensions as on last election day," the report says. "For the first time a direct referendum on the question resulted in an overwhelming victory for old-age pensions."

SENATOR WALCOTT ENTERTAINS ASTORS

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6 (AP)—Senator Frederic C. Walcott of Connecticut entertained at luncheon yesterday following the opening of Congress, in honor of Viscount and Viscountess Astor and Gov. Robert Brand of the Bank of England and Mrs. Brand.

Other guests were Eugene Meyer, governor of the Federal Reserve Board, and Mrs. Meyer, W. Cameron Forbes, Mrs. Anne Archbold, Edward Bruce, artist-lawyer of Manila, and Senators Moses, Robinson, Glass, Kean and Townsend.

MURRAY TO CAPTAIN NAVY TEAM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Dec. 6—Hugh Q. Murray '34 of Newman, Ga., yesterday was elected captain of the 1933 football team at the United States Naval Academy. Murray played a brilliant game at left end on the 1932 Navy eleven, his first year as a regular. He succeeds James R. Reedy '33.

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CHEESE — MILD WHOLE MILK QUALITY — Lb 19c

Tomato Soup CAMPBELL'S	4 Tins	25c
Tomato Catsup Finest-made from solid ripe tomatoes	2 14 oz Bots	25c
Hershey's Cocoa Highest Quality	2 ½ Lb Tins	17c
Hershey's Chocolate Milk or Almond Bars	2 ½ Lb Bars	29c
Blue Rose Rice Fancy Uncoated	3 Lbs Bulk	10c
Molasses FINAST Light New Orleans 26 oz. Tin 23c	2 12 oz Tins	25c
Fancy Sauerkraut	2 Lge Tins	17c
Chateau or Pabst-ett	2 8 oz Pkgs	23c
Richmond Corn Golden Bantam	3 Tins	25c
Sliced Beef FINAST DRIED 6 oz Jar 27c	3½ oz Jar	17c
Shredded Wheat The all year round ready to eat cereal	2 Pkgs	19c
Blue Tip Matches Strike Anywhere	6 Lge Boxes	25c
Baker's Vanilla For flavoring your favorite desserts	2 oz Bot	29c
Pillsbury's Pancake Flour	2 Pkgs	15c

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Minute Gelatine Pkg 12c

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A 75 piece Jig Saw Puzzle included free with each can.

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Unrest Shakes European 'Pillar'

Outbreaks in Geneva Typify Effects Of Constant Stream of Propaganda

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

Special European Correspondence

The troubles in Geneva and other parts of Switzerland—which resulted in clashes between the manifestants and the soldiery, with several fatalities and an incipient mutiny among the troops—have opened many eyes to the dangers of the agitation, whether it calls itself Socialist or Communist, or by no name at all, that is unquestionably proceeding in all European countries. There is a social unrest which usually passes unnoticed, and is only revealed by occasional incidents which shock people into a realization of the uneasiness that simmers below the surface.

If we read of disturbances in the Balkans or in central Europe, we take them as of no importance—they are only to be expected and are therefore discounted. That there should be conflicts in the streets of Germany is explained by political passions; and the authorities, we are informed, have matters well in hand. It does not startle us particularly to learn that there are a hundred Communist deputies, and nearly twice as many National-Socialist deputies, in the ineffective Reichstag. Even the "Hunger Marches," and the fights with the police in Great Britain, are properly regarded as mere episodes.

* * *

But, somehow, this Swiss affair has really appeared significant. Switzerland has been regarded as an unshakable pillar in Europe. It has remained faithful to the gold standard. It can borrow at particularly low rates, and the cantons and the sound industries offer no more than 3½ per cent. Its trade, though touched, has not been seriously hurt. As the home of all the international movements of recent years, and especially of the League of Nations, it presented a spectacle of calm and order and prosperity.

The question, then, is whether these outbreaks are purely "accidental," or whether they denote the presence of a revolutionary ferment even in the best governed and relatively well-to-do countries. It is, of course, a mistake to suppose that misery is an essential ingredient in great movements of restlessness. Historically, it is not so. They are rather caused by a general consciousness of the ending of an epoch. If landmarks are being everywhere uprooted, if there are signs of change, social and economic, if suddenly new aspirations, whether wise or foolish, make their appearance among masses of men, comparative prosperity will, in itself, not prevent a seething and a surging.

Naturally foreign Bolsheviks are being blamed for the Swiss events, and the moral is being pointed that it was a mistake to invite the Soviet to participate in the deliberations held under the auspices of the League of Nations.

* * *

Unquestionably there is, as everywhere, intense propaganda in Switzerland. Yet, as M. Jean Hennessy, formerly French Ambassador at Berne, declares, the Swiss democracy is wedded to the methods of free discussion and of orderly development. Partly because it is definitely hostile to the Communist idea, which would assure the supremacy of a class and the dictatorship of the proletariat, it is ready to react strongly against Communist provocation. And, it should be observed, it makes little distinction between Communism and Socialism. It may well be, therefore, that the Swiss incidents prove rather the resolute opposition of the Swiss democracy to the Second or Third Internationale, than its responsiveness to the teachings of those who would destroy the established foundations of society. While in other countries propaganda is allowed to operate unheeded, the Swiss authorities swiftly and vigorously reacted.

Incidentally, it is urged that the manifestations might not have had fatal consequences had the authorities not relied upon more or less untrained militia. According to this view, the troops used their arms more quickly than professional soldiers would have done; and then, in a panic at the mischief they had caused, were prepared to disobey orders and to fraternise with their fellow-citizens. This argument, needless to say, is being used against the French proposal to extend the militia system in Europe.

On the whole, these particular incidents give no reason for alarm; but they are sufficiently grave to make all those who are responsible for order in Europe reflect on the consequences of unchecked Communist and Socialist activities.

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EDUCATIONAL

Social Education at Its Root

Why Girls Don't Leave Home

By KATHARINE HENRY

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THEY lived far back in the Virginia mountains, this mother and her daughter Ruby. The girl had always longed for an education, something more than the mountain could give her. But the father saw no need "fer a gal to hev more larnin' than hers got." So the girl dutifully helped her mother tend the garden, pick the apples, carry butter and eggs three miles to the summer hotel, and weave baskets to sell to the guests there. The little hoard in the old chest grew, slowly, but it grew. After the father passed on the two women talked it over. That fall Ruby entered the high school in the nearest town.

The girl was poor, she was not schooled in the ways of the city, her clothes were different, to state it kindly, and she, 23 years old, was classified with girls and boys of 15. But she and her mother had looked all that in the face, and had decided it was worth the price.

The children laughed at Ruby's language and accent. The teacher rebuked them, thinking she did not notice. But the girl went to her and said, "Don't you do anything to them, you'll just get in trouble. I don't wonder that they laugh at me, and I don't mind. I'm too happy to mind. I came here for an education, and I'm getting it. Every week when I go home Mammy and I go over things and I teach her to talk the way you all talk, and read my books to her. She's as happy as I am. So don't go on getting yourself in trouble."

Gradually the pupils grew accustomed to Ruby, and as gradually her mountain ways and mountain accent wore off. Her clothes were always plain, but her face was so fine, her disposition so beautiful, that everyone in that large school, from the principal down to the freshmen, loved the girl.

When, after four years, the time for commencement approached, the mother tended with special care the flowers in her mountain garden, explaining to a friend, "You see, the others have rich kinfolks that will send them flowers, and I would feel so bad if my little girl had none."

Lo, on the important evening, Ruby had more flowers than any other girl. From among them she chose, for the handful she wanted to carry, the roses her mother had brought from the home garden, so carefully packed in wet grape leaves, lest her "little girl" be without flowers.

The years have passed. Today Ruby holds an important executive position, and is married to a man of equal rank. With them lives the honored mother, still helping to make a home of their dwelling place.

The Meaning of Home

In a country village lived a girl who was passionately fond of music. She wanted to study, but the income was small, and there were other children. The mother sympathized with the girl's longing, and gave her the only help she could—encouragement. The two thought and planned together, and a small loan from a friend gave the girl a start. She rose rapidly, so rapidly that many girls would have been swung off their feet. Not she. And there is no telling how much the mother's devotion helped steady her.

I saw that girl, young, beautiful, successful, sing to a crowded house, commanding a price that few singers attain. Down in the audience sat the modest mother. When applause rang out, and flowers were carried to the stage in rich profusion, the girl selected an armful of American Beauties and sent them down to the mother who had been so loyal through the difficult days.

When the love of a great man came to the girl, her wedding took place in the presence of only a few guests. Her mother was one of them. The lives of the two women necessarily bring much separation; but there will always remain a bond so close that "home" will mean to the girl the place where her mother lives, the cottage where the two planned, and hoped, and loved.

It is impossible to measure the amount of strength that Frances E. Willard derived from her magnificent mother. When she said, "When I go home to Heaven I wish to register from Evanston," I think she had in mind the fact that the "one loyal heart that never failed me yet" had registered from there.

Firmness in Loyalty

In a hamlet far back in a cove lived a girl who in her own hunger for an education reflected the unsatisfied hunger of her father and her mother. They gave her what meager opportunities their school afforded; then the three studied the situation. Friends recognized the girl's possibilities, and she was sent miles away to a city school. Oh, it was not easy for the child to adapt herself to this new environment. Her pillow was wet many a night. In her anguish she wrote to her mother, pleading to be taken home: "They call me Hill Billy and other names."

The parents gave all the love and sympathy they could. But they did not take her back home: "You don't know what you want to give up, what it will mean in your future. Stick it out. Show them what a Hill Billy can do." When they went to visit her and she wept bitterly, the troubled mother said, "Child, if I take you home I will be doing you a great wrong. And I cannot bear to come to see you if you cry and beg so. Promise me you won't." The girl promised, and the education went on.

The girl graduated with a grade that has never been equaled in that high school, before or since. When she had completed her college course she had earned a Phi Beta Kappa key, and now lives in a large city.

She visits the cottage in the cove as often as she can, and is still more truly a part of that "home" than is many a rich girl who lives under the same roof with a father so engrossed in business, a mother so absorbed in her own life that the children seldom get even a snap shot at either of them.

What Letter-Writing Can Do

Among my friends is a woman whose mother persevered gloriously in order to give the daughter the musical education she craved. Then the daughter's career took her far away, sometimes overseas for years at a time. But letters can keep the bond strongly alive, and the two were always in sympathetic touch. The mother was responsive to every discouragement, every triumph, every happening in the girl's days.

Now the daughter has retired and the two, though their experiences and environment have been so different, are pals, in the old home. They have kept attuned largely because that mother "kept an open way between her heart and mine."

In a Virginia town lived a woman and her only daughter, who taught school. Their cottage was shaded by trees that were old when the mother played under them as a child. Their chickens, their rose garden, the fruit trees, were a source of pleasure. They knew every neighbor in the community.

But the town offered no opportunities for advancement; the girl's friends were leaving home for positions elsewhere. She saw it. So did the mother. They decided to make a change. That step was not easy for the mother. She had been born in that cottage, and had always lived there. She could find her way all over the place on the darkest night. Every tree and bush and vine was a personal friend, a part of her life. So were her neighbors. But she gave them all up and went to live among strangers, so as not to stand in the way of the girl's future. And the result has justified her sacrifice.

But not all mothers can see it that way. In spite of the prevailing notion that daughters are self-willed, one still sees young women who are held at home by what someone has called "the jealous proprietorship of a mother's love"—mother's selfishness seems more to the point. I could record an unhappy number of instances, so could you, where the mother's demands stand in the way of the daughter's advancement, in the way of her happiness, in the way of her marriage. Have you ever heard a young man say, "No," indeed. She's a nice girl, but whoever marries her marries the mother. Not I!"

These same mothers realize that their sons want to live their own lives, accept positions away from home, marry and have families of their own. Why not be as just to the daughters, and release them from the straitjacket? Let us drop the unpleasant subject.

Struggle to Stay Home

One sweet girl's struggle to be allowed to stay at home is interesting to me. Her mother passed on when she was quite young, so she was reared by her father and an affectionate grandmother, who could say with the old mountaineer, "We never roughed her much."

The girl graduated at a small college and taught school far away from home for one year. She nearly perished from homesickness. So did the grandmother. Now she is staying home, giving needed help to the grandmother with the flowers, the jellies, their wardrobes, and all the rest; and everybody is happy—except an officious aunt, who has dominated the lives of all her own daughters. Aunt Mary insists that Emily shall "do something."

There is no financial reason for it, and Emily is not the career type. She is pretty, adorably unspoiled, capable; exactly the type to make a warm human home. And as we are so industriously training girls away from that, why not let this sweet flower remain in her home, where she is both useful and happy. A large bank in New York City has for its motto, "Only a happy worker is a truly efficient worker."

"But suppose she never marries? Or becomes a widow? Every girl should be able to support herself if the need should arise." True, but I think Emily could score a success as companion, governess, or home maker for a career woman. She will inherit a farm, and is already intelligently interested in the management of it. Why not let her stay in the country, which she loves, and make a home for someone, not necessarily a man? The world is full of people who need a home; and a home, needs home maker.

The Parent Column will hereafter appear on the Educational Page of Saturday instead of Tuesday.

Both Photos, The Christian Science Monitor-Wide World

PROVING THEIR NATURAL GIFTS FOR THIS CRAFTSMANSHIP

The Violin Builders' School, Mittenwald, Bavaria.

Since the master-builders do not take in any apprentices, young people who desire to become violin makers have to attend a violin school, where they serve as apprentices for three years. At the left two boys are busy at the drying stove. At the right other youngsters are working at the finishing bench.

Arts Course Much Enjoyed

Seven Fine Arts Harmonized in High School

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Santa Maria, Calif.

THERE are perhaps many high schools in which a situation may arise which will be similar to the one experienced in the Santa Maria Union High School, Santa Maria, Calif. The need which continued to present itself in this school was for a course which would give a large number of students a better understanding and appreciation of the seven fine arts—architecture, sculpture, painting, literature, music, drama and dancing.

The usual course, which is commonly called art appreciation, was experimentally tried but it failed to create interest enough to satisfy a large group. Finally it was decided to organize a course that would not only instruct but entertain. The work to be carried on was to be in the form of lectures and demonstrations that would introduce all the fine arts to the students, and show them the practical value as well as the aesthetic or cultural benefits of knowing the arts.

Fortunately, the instructor selected to give the course had been trained in three of the arts and had knowledge of or studied the remaining four. Incidentally he had done extensive traveling and studied in a number of foreign countries.

A One-Year Plan

An outline plan was so arranged that the work would cover the ground in one year of two semesters, each 20 weeks in length. The first semester's work was divided into two parts: namely, the Arts, which included definitions, beginnings and interrelations; and second, form, which embraced relation to life and relation to the fine arts. The second semester's work was divided into three parts: color, expression and technique and appreciation.

During the course, the overlapping of the arts and their correlative values was emphasized. In the second division of the first semester's work came a detailed study of the fundamental attributes. Form, in all its ramifications in all the arts was taken up as the first step. The interest of the students in this phase of the work became strong. Each day brought out different facts and ideas of the scope of this one attribute and of what it meant to have an understanding of it. When, after some time the interest began to lag slightly, the next attribute was taken up, and so on until all were covered.

Color and expression and technique in the second semester were handled from the national viewpoint in a general way at the start, followed by a fuller study from the school's and individual artist's expression.

The last part of the year was given over to an appreciation of the arts. The practical as well as the aesthetic and cultural value of the arts was the keynote of this phase of the study. While a great majority of the students enjoyed the work and expressed pleasure over the factual knowledge gained, the most gratifying part to the instructor was a remark made by a certain number of them that it (the course) had certainly taught them how to think.

This summary may sound as formal and pedantic as any outline could, but as it was presented, the course became a living, vital experience for every member of the class. The interest spread in the school to such an extent that the membership in the class steadily increased until the number of students enrolled exceeded that in any other single class in the school with the exception of physical education.

The Teacher's Part

This interest was in a great measure due to the informal atmosphere which prevailed. The instructor had an unfailing love and sympathy for boys and girls, which he was not afraid to make evident. He realized, for instance, that an effort to make a whole class listen to unadulterated classicism in any line would result in boredom for them and failure for his experiment. The illustrations for his points were drawn from the fields which the average modern youth can understand as well as from more "highbrow" sources.

Every resource available was drawn upon to demonstrate practically the relationship of one art to the others, and the basic ideals underlying all. If a pianist, artist or singer happened to pass through the city and could be prevailed upon to visit the class, that fortunate event was made the focal point of the day's lesson, regardless of what the curriculum might call for.

Much outside talent was used, either on the spur of the moment or as the result of careful planning. A painter, who is also a fine pianist and composer, brought a group of oil paintings, still wet from the brush, which made the students see new beauty in the country around them, and played one composition after another for an entire period. A young man gave a group of dances in the modern German manner, and a young girl explained the technique of the typical dancer trained for the musical comedy.

The head of the music department displayed and played upon beautiful old violins, and his assistant sang classical German ballads and Negro spirituals with equal charm. The head of the English department read Browning; one of the art teachers recited nonsense rhymes and limericks. The element of drama in lecture and presentation was never forgotten, and the frequent surprises sustained an expectant mood that was a great help in holding the interest of the class. This genuine interest resulted in a perfectly natural, unforced courtesy and attention.

Perhaps the most marked result of the course was the confession of three-fourths of the students taking the course that, whereas they had formerly enjoyed only jazz, they had learned to listen to, understand and consequently appreciate fine music. This is significant in a class whose members came from the families of vegetable packers, mechanics, bankers, oil field workers, lawyers, merchants and ranchers and embraced such nationalities as Japanese, Portuguese, Mexican, Spanish, Swiss, Italian, Jewish, English, French and native American.

Finding Good German Readers

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

THE many friendships that are springing up between young people in Britain and Germany, the growing desire of British youth to go hiking in that country, and the increasing fraternization between schools on either side of the North Sea make the teaching of German of great importance; and there is also a growing tendency to recognize this fact in the United States. Owing, however, to the fact that German is the second foreign language taught, and that the number of pupils taking it is relatively small, the supply of readers in no way compares with that for French. As the modern language master of Christ's Hospital, which has recently made German the first language, put it to the writer, "We are getting desperately tired of fairy tales."

This tendency to rely on fairy stories for the bulk of the reading matter is the more deplorable since the majority of pupils begin German at 15 or 16. The problem, therefore, is to find material with an advanced content but in simple language. For over 10 years the writer has been grappling with this problem, and he has arrived at some measure of solution.

Sustained experience has proved that the ideal first reader is Volume 1 of "Marchen und Erzälungen" by H. A. Guerber (Heath). This opens with fairy tales and goes on to stories, but its virtue lies in the almost miraculous simplicity of the language, which enables the student to begin reading to himself a connected story from the first lesson. One pupil who began on this book at the end of January was reading German at Oxford in October.

Choice According to Taste

For the second book a choice presents itself according to the tastes of the reader. A boy of 15 will find good nourishment in the second volume of the same book (the writer did at that age), but if the pupil is more mature, excellent fare is provided in Ripman and Vrijdags "Second German Reader" (Dent), which is a series of anecdotes taken from everyday life among all classes of Germans. The stories are witty and often worth pondering, and the language simple yet reasonably idiomatic. An alternative of the same standard is provided by Draper's "Middle Method German Course" (Murray) which contains excellent exercises and a graded grammar course.

At the same stage, pupils will read together or act with zest the little scenes from a book of tiny classroom dramas called "Aus dem Leben" (Hirsch and Walters, Dent). The language of these is taken from everyday life and they afford a welcome change from the reading of continuous prose. At the same time, the teacher can introduce "The Oxford Book of German Verse" (or the shorter school edition thereof), translating himself freely and then reading aloud. This early fires the learner with enthusiasm for a language capable of such wonderful range of expression.

Contemporary Germany

When the textbooks have been mastered, and a glimpse of the possibilities of German poetry gained, one may well turn to a good account of contemporary Germany. The best book the writer has seen is "Deutscher Alltag" by Mankiewicz and Brandt, published by the Johnson Publishing Company of America. It consists of short stories from modern German life and civilization written by contemporary authors. These stories are of high literary merit, and give not only facts, but the atmosphere of German life. A more systematic book which also has the merit of being an expression of post-war thought is "Das Neue Deutschland" by Meyer and Nauck (Bell). Parts of this were written by German schoolboys, others by teachers and friends of the compilers, the rest being reprint. It gives the reader a comprehensive survey of life as it appears to young Germany. A third book is Savory's "Drei Wochen in Deutschland" (O. U. P.), the language of which is somewhat stilted. By this time students should be reading the "Oxford Book of German Verse" for themselves.

The way is now clear for a direct assault on German authors. Lessing's plays make an excellent start, with "Minna von Barnhelm" as an opening. If "Nathan der Weise" is not very thrilling, it has the merit of being in verse which is not involved, and tends to break down the fear that poetic drama will prove too difficult. "Leberecht Hühnchen" and "Ekkehardt" are two delightful stories, with a quiet humor about them which is refreshing. Goethe's prose dramas, "Götz von Berlichingen" and "Egmont" appeal strongly to youth. When a little more facility with the language has been acquired his "Hermann und Dorothea" will open up wide areas of attractive thought; it is one of these rare poems the reading of which is a real event in one's life. Schiller's great historical dramas, though difficult reading, are full of magnificent material, and no pupil should complete his course without tackling Grillparzer's "Sappho"; while all with a feeling for classical literature should read Goethe's "Iphigenie" and "Torquato Tasso."

E. F. T.

What Mother Saw

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

AT THE sound of a quick step on the porch and the bang of the screen door, everyone looked up expectantly. Yes, It was Will, returning from the bus stop, and he had brought something with him.

"Daddy got there in time?" asked Ted.

"Sure. Plenty of time," replied Will, laying the package on the table and cutting the string.

"I'm sorry Daddy couldn't stay as long as he had planned," said Mrs. X, "but since he really was needed on the job, we must try to have a pleasant evening without him."

"What did he get us?" asked Dick, eying the package.

"Chocolate bars for us—grape juice for Mother," Will answered.

Mrs. X and the children always appreciated these modest treats. "I'll drink a glass of grape juice now, and then read to you as you eat your candy," said she.

Will took the bottled fruit to the kitchen, while the other children waited, so that all might eat together. Soon, Will returned, lithe and graceful as an acrobat, a tray bearing one of the best glasses brim-full of purple juice airily balanced on one hand. Mrs. X held her breath, as the lad executed a little dance step.

"Will!" cried Mary, "Will, don't try to be funny!"

But tray and glass remained in perfect equilibrium as Will advanced, and stooped to proffer it to his mother. But just then his foot slipped ever so slightly, the glass toppled, and the grape juice poured down over Mrs. X's white dress, over the chair arm, and onto the floor!

Startled, Mrs. X could barely check a sharp reproof, but just in time, she saw the look which flickered over the lad's face, though it gave place almost instantly to laughter.

There were cries of dismay from Mary, Helen, Jean, Dick and Ted. Mother's soiled dress—the spilled drink—the stained slip-cover of the chair—the purple pool on the floor! Was their treat all ruined?

Will carried away the glass and tray and returned with a mop, still grinning as if it were all a joke. Mary followed Mrs. X to her room and helped her to remove the white dress, and slip into a clean one.

"I'll rinse this out right away," she offered, "then it won't make a stain."

"Oh, it will come out easily. Thank you, dear."

"But Mother, Will was awfully careless. It seems to me you just let him get by with anything! Suppose the glass had broken—one of your best set!"

"I know just where I could get another for 25 cents," Mrs. X replied quietly, "but fortunately, it didn't break, and there must be plenty more grape juice in that big bottle."

"But Mother," persisted Mary, "Will ought not to try to be funny. He was simply too careless!"

"No, not careless. He was very carefully doing a balancing stunt, Mary, and trying to serve me in style—the good glass, the little tray, the chipped ice, the smile, the gayety—and just at the wrong moment, his foot slipped. And I saw his face, Mary."

"Why, he laughed! After spilling your drink, and soiling your dress, and nearly smashing your glass, he laughed!"

"No, not right at first. I saw. He was dismayed, painfully embarrassed, deeply sorry. But he laughed to pass the situation off as gracefully as possible. That's all. Come—I'm ready now. Let's join the others."

Will was waiting for them, standing with firmly planted feet, and a thick everyday glass of grapejuice gripped, with burlesque carefulness, in both hands. That indomitable twinkle was in his eyes, and his mother smiled back reassuringly. For in this second clowning was his apology.

A few minutes later, when all were comfortably settled for the evening's reading from one of those classics which are so much better when shared, Mrs. X surveyed the beloved group thoughtfully, and felt well repaid for her efforts to control, first, her disappointment that her husband's holiday had been cut short, and second, her irritation over the trifling accident. For their evening was far from being spoiled!

Broom Straws for Cutting

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

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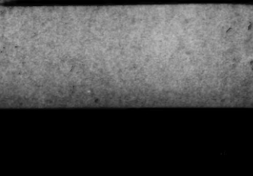

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THE HOME FORUM

Yourdanka Moves Up in the World

I KNOW that I shouldn't have gone to Professor Dimitroff's at five. I had lived in Bulgaria long enough to understand that five o'clock means six; and, under normal circumstances I should have thanked the delightful sociologist for his kind invitation to tea and assured him that I'd be on time. Then I'd have gone at six, when he really expected me. When everyone is regularly late, then unpunctuality becomes punctuality and nobody loses time or gives offense. All you need to do is to learn the system and mentally turn your watch back the required amount.

I knew that well enough, but Professor Dimitroff threw me off the track, by saying: "English punctuality, you know!"

"Meaning?" I asked, quite incredulous.

"Meaning, we'll expect you when the little hand is there," and he pointed to five on his watch. In my heart I felt he was poetizing, and convinced I should take his dramatic announcement merely as a desire to compliment me; but I was led astray by my overweening patriotism. He spoke of "English punctuality"; so how terrible it would be if I, an American, were late. He thinks American and English are the same thing. Of course, I am not responsible for the whole English race; but he himself had thrust upon me the Empire on which the sun never sets, so I determined to be a good and noble Atlas. I'd show him what English punctuality was.

I rang his doorbell exactly at five and was greeted by a bright and smiling fifteen-year-old maiden, in village clothes, who ushered me into the hall.

"You'll hang your hat here," she said, "and put your cane there."

"But I haven't any cane!" I protested.

"Well, if you did, you would," she insisted, unabashed.

"I have rubbers, though," I added.

"Oh yes, I forgot," she apologized. "You'll put 'em there in the corner on that little piece of carpet."

"And if I had an overcoat?"

"On the peg to the left," she replied in a friendly way, and seemed pleased when I remarked how well she had learned to receive guests.

After that she showed me into the sitting room and, pointing to a nice upholstered chair, said: "Zapovedete," which means "Command." That's the way the Bulgarians have of saying: "Sit down" or "Help yourself," or "Go ahead."

As I obediently "commanded," my bright-eyed guide said: "Mr. Professor and his wife haven't come back yet, but they'll be here at once."

"What makes you think so?" I asked with a trace of doubt in my voice.

"Oh, he said they would," she declared, a little hurt.

"So, you were expecting someone, were you?" I asked in a more friendly tone.

"Yes, you!"

"Why me? Who am I?"

"The American!"

"How do you know? Do I look like one?"

"No, but you talk Bulgarian kinda funny."

That put a damper on our dialogue, because no one so learned as I likes to have a little servant girl ruthlessly criticize his language; but, soon recovering, I continued: "Well, you've guessed where I'm from. You're from a mountain village near the city of Trun."

"Oh, that was easy," she retorted, laughing. "You knew from my costume. Where else do the girls put so much gilt braid about their skirts and short sleeves and open bodices?"

"And I know more than that, too," I went on. "Your father is a rich peasant with fields and woods and he keeps the village coffee house. How did I guess that?"

"A poor girl wouldn't have a necklace of gold coins, would she, nor gold earrings?" and she gayly put her hands up to her ears.

"And you're Mr. Professor's niece," I continued with as much certainty as ever.

"Oh, no, I'm not," she interrupted, beaming as though she had beat me at a game.

"Then why are you working here?"

"Why should Chorbadgia Ivan's girl be a servant?" I asked, realizing that the village chorbadjia, or boss, would be reluctant to let his daughter work out.

"Oh, my father's Chorbadjia Yordan," she corrected, "and I made him let me come. I didn't want to be just a clodhopper, did I? I wanted to see Sofia and live in the city and get an education."

"So you're going to school, are you?"

"Oh, no, I'm a hired girl here. I've no time to go to school. I cook and sweep and wash and everything."

"Is that an education?"

"Of course," she insisted, becoming solemn. "You don't know how we live at home. 'Ve haven't any stove or tables or dishes or chairs or books. Just a fireplace, and we eat out of a common bowl in the middle of a tray, sitting on the floor. And there's nothing bright or modern in our village. No theaters or movies or meetings or music or sidewalks—nothing but a bagpipe and dances in the square and folk songs."

"Well, don't you like them?"

"Yes, but not just them. I'm tired of them. I want more. I want everything," she exclaimed. "Don't you?"

"No," I said, rather pensively, I suppose. "You're fifteen and I'm—well, older. When you're my age, you'll have learned not to want everything."

"I hope I never get that way!" she retorted, pitying me.

"So do I, but tell me how you found Mr. Professor Dimitroff."

"He found me. I was with my father at the servants' market, you know, in the square by the big church, with a swarm of other girls. Mr. and Mrs. Professor and hundreds of other people came to look us over."

"Why did he pick you out?"

"Eh," she said, rather shyly, "the Trun girls never go begging. Much less a Chorbadjia's daughter." I think she wanted to say also that anybody with his wits about him would have picked her for a servant, but she didn't quite dare. Her twinkling brown eyes, and the tiny curls just peeping out from under her headcloth, intimated it. And they had a right to.

"But, why did you pick the professor?"

"Well, that's the kind of a home I wanted. We came out and looked at his house and everything seemed just right, so we struck a bargain. Three dollars a month."

"And are you learning lots?"

"I should say so. See how we keep this house. Isn't everything nice and clean? See how the rugs go with the chairs, and how the flowers fit in. And isn't that a grand picture? The man who painted it comes here to see us. And you ought to see our kitchen. Don't you want to take a look at it?"

That was not part of the program, and I felt I was intruding as in an unpicked vineyard. I wondered what my own wife would have thought if a guest had suddenly inspected her kitchen. But I accepted and Yourdanka showed me her shining stove, her sparkling cups and teaset on the polished copper tray, the plate of sandwiches she had made, the colored paper on her cupboard shelves and other examples of her handwork.

"When I go back to the village, I'll have the nicest kitchen in the place," she declared. "Everybody'll know me as the girl who's been to Sofia, and they'll all come to see how I do things and every housekeeper'll say: 'I must fix my house like Yourdanka's.'"

"But if you shouldn't happen to get married?" I ventured.

She shook with laughter, saying: "Is there a boy in the village who doesn't want the Chorbadjia's girl?" It seemed to be quite a joke. She let her dimples add: "And don't you think they'd want me just for myself?" Well, I did.

Becoming sober again, she boasted: "And you ought to see how well I've learned to serve."

"I suppose I will soon."

"Yes, right now. I hear them at the door."

I was in the sitting room in time to meet the professor and accept his apologies for violating "English punctuality," which he proffered without the slightest pangs of conscience. When the meal was brought in, I congratulated him on the charming manner in which it was served. Yourdanka knew the remark was for her, and appreciated it none the less when Mrs. Professor complained: "Thanks, but you can't imagine what a time I've had to teach my servant how to do it."

I wonder if she knows she's preparing what is to be the leader of high society in the red-roofed village with the four big chestnut trees, in the mountain pocket, across the river from Trun.

R. H. MARKHAM.

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The Sun's Uprise Majestical

Mid the mountains Euganean,
I stood listening to the pæan
With which the legioned rooks did hail
The sun's uprise majestical.
Gathering round with wings all hoar,
Through the dewy mist they soar
Like gray shades, till the eastern heaven
Bursts; and then, as clouds of even
Flecked with fire and azure lie
In the unfathomable sky,
So their plumes of purple grain,
Starred with drops of golden rain,
Gleam above the sunlight woods,
As in silent multitudes
On the morning's fitful gale
Through the broken mist they sail,
And the vapors cloven and gleaming
Follow, down the dark steep streaming,—
Till all is bright and clear and still
Round the solitary hill.
Beneath is spread like a green sea
The waveless plain of Lombardy,
Bounded by the vaporous air,
Islanded by cities fair.
Underneath day's azure eyes,
Ocean's nursling, Venice lies. . . .
Lo! the sun upsprings behind,
Broad, red, radiant, half-reclined
On the level quivering line
Of the waters crystalline;
And before that chasm of light,
As within a furnace bright,
Column, tower, and dome, and spire,
Shine like obelisks of fire. . . .

—PERCY BYSSHE SHELLEY, "Poems."

Emerson Among His Neighbors

In October, he (Emerson) and his mother went, at Dr. Ripley's invitation, to live in the Manse at Concord, and there they resided until a year later when, in September, he married Miss Lydia (or Lidian, as she was later known) Jackson, of Plymouth, and found it necessary to purchase a house of his own. He had hoped to build on "grandfather's hill, facing Wachusett, Monadnoc, and the setting sun," but was forced to content himself with the Coolidge house, on low ground near a brook, tributary of the Concord River. "A mean place," he called it, for it lacked trees and flowers and any extended prospect except toward the Lincoln hills to the east. But it had open ground about it, and at the rear a pathway to Walden and the Cliff, his favorite walks. The house itself, which cost thirty-five hundred dollars, was a square, well-proportioned mansion, of the type of which three or four are to be seen in every old New England village. Here he spent the rest of his days.

In a letter to Miss Jackson he spoke of himself as a poet—"of a low class, without doubt, yet a poet. That is my nature and vocation. My singing, to be sure, is very husky, and is for the most part in prose." . . .

He always looked upon enthusiasm with benevolence because it was a symptom of the vitality of the age. "A good deal of character in our abused age. The rights of women, antislavery, temperance, peace, health, and money movements; female speakers, mobs, martyrs, paradoxes, the antagonisms of old and new, the uneasy relation of domestics, the struggling toward better household arrangements—all indicate life at the heart, not yet justly organised at the surface."

He found great pleasure in attending town meetings. He loved to sit among his neighbors and listen to plain men manage town affairs. He spoke but seldom and then with diffidence, but he greatly admired the strong good sense and native eloquence of others who, elsewhere undistinguished, here often showed the ability which he believed every man to possess. Here, he said, the roots of society were reached. . . .

Meanwhile, he never declined to serve the town if his time permitted. His first civic honour was conferred in 1838, when he was elected one of the hog-reeves, his duty being, apparently, to restrain pigs that had wandered into mischief. But he was also chosen a member of the School Committee and of the Public Library Committee, and served for many years. He was considered, moreover, the proper representative of the town at all civic celebrations. In 1835 he spoke of the devoted men who had been its founders, and two years later composed and recited the noble Concord Hymn.—From "Emerson, a Study of the Poet as Seer," by ROBERT M. GAY. (New York: Doubleday Doran.)

One Day in May

And there was one day in May that was magical. William and Dorothy set out to meet Coleridge at Wythburn Water. The sunshine was so strong that there was no shade anywhere, except in the shadow of a lofty purple crag near a waterfall, and they ate their dinner on a moss-covered rock rising out of the bed of the river. . . . Coleridge, lying lazily between the other two, repeated verses. Then it was William's turn. A bird flew round and round the top of the crag, looking in thinness and transparency like a moth. . . . Even the line on the ridge of the backs of the few sheep who were browsing around glittered silver, and made them look beautiful, like sheep belonging to a transfigured world.

They had tea at a farmhouse. Afterward they went along the road to Keswick till they came to the parting-place, a rock on which Coleridge, passing in the morning, had carved his name. After Coleridge had gone, William took out his penknife and deepened the T. Dorothy kissed the letters.—CATHERINE MACDONALD MACLEAN, in "Dorothy Wordsworth." (London: Chatto & Windus. New York: Viking.)

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The Portico of St. John's Lutheran Church, Charleston, South Carolina: From an Etching by W. Thatcher Folsom

LIKE the two most historic churches of Charleston, South Carolina, St. Michael's and St. Philip's, the one shown in this etching has a great pillared portico at its main entrance and a fence of the iron work so typical of the city. But the character of this church, St. John's Lutheran, in its early days was very different. It was a dissenting church. When the colony on the Ashley River was founded, the Church of England was expressly established therein by Royal Charter. It alone was permitted "to receive public maintenance by grant of Parliament," according to the words of this charter. So the nonconformists, who came to the new settlement in large numbers, must have known perfectly well what a "church colony" meant. During the first thirty years of the colony's existence, the law was not observed, and the nonconformists enjoyed a remarkably large share in the government. This was only natural, under the circumstances, because the dissenters were among the best people of Carolina, educated and intelligent. Early in the eighteenth century, a new governor came to Charleston who was a stanch Tory of High Church principles. He dealt firmly with disputes which had recently arisen between dissenters and Church of England men, and the union of church and state, hitherto theoretic, became actual.

After this union was made effective, however, the dissatisfaction of those outside the state church gradually disappeared. Hardly more than fifteen years later, when a gentleman from Neufchâtel was proposing to bring a group of his countrymen to Carolina, he told them, "What is of the greatest importance of all is, that there is an entire liberty of conscience and commerce for all that come hither, without paying anything for it.

"Justice is duly administered to all, and everybody can say that what he possesses belongs to him in full Propriety."

And so the dissenting churches began to grow and prosper until they could erect buildings. The original edifice of St. John's Lutheran Church was built in 1756. In 1812 it burned, but was rebuilt the same year. At the time a separate entrance and gallery seats for slaves were added. The iron fence was put up at a later date. The pastor from 1815 to 1870 was Dr. John Bachman, whose daughter married Audubon, the famous ornithologist. Dr. Bachman was also a naturalist and collaborated with his son-in-law in one of his later works.

This old church, with its neighbor, the Unitarian church, is evidence of the tolerance that early made itself felt in this most English of all the colonies.

Miniatures

I never knew how lovely stars might be
Until they were offered me one midnight
By a pool at the roadside,
Nor the sea
Until I glimpsed its surging splendor
Framed in a mirror on the wall.

DOLORES CARREL.

Suchen und Finden

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

VIELE kranke und unglückliche Menschen waren von ihrer Religion nicht befriedigt. Da die geistige Bedeutung der Bibel ihrem materiellen Sinn verborgen blieb, fanden sie beim Forschen in der Schrift scheinbar viele Widersprüche, die sie sich nicht erklären konnten. Falsche Anschauungen von Gott und dem Menschen schwächten den Glauben. Außerdem glaubten sie, der Allmächtige, der in Zeiten der Krankheit und Not entweder nicht helfen konnte oder nicht helfen wollte, habe einen Widersacher, den Teufel, der so mächtig sei wie Er.

Glücklich sind in der Tat jene Sucher nach der Wahrheit, die durch Gottes immer gegenwärtige Liebe aus dieser freudlosen und zweifelnden Gesinnung zur Christlichen Wissenschaft geführt wurden. Sie sind zu dem heilenden Wasser gekommen, wo sie mehr schöpfen können, als sie brauchen,—zu dem offenen Quell, der ruft: „Wohlan, alle, die ihr durstig seid, kommet her zum Wasser!" Wenn aber diese Sucher beginnen, das Wasser des Lebens zu schöpfen, sollten sie über die Worte der Entdeckerin und Gründerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft Mary Baker Eddy nachdenken, die auf Seite 201 in „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" schreibt: „Gefäße, die schon voll sind, können wir nicht füllen. Sie müssen zuerst geleert werden". Das Gefäß unseres Denkens muß also gereinigt werden; denn infolge falscher Erziehung ist es oft mit falschen Annahmen gefüllt, die den geistigen Fortschritt hindern. Wir müssen diese Gedankenläuterung, dieses Kreuz, mit Liebe auf uns nehmen, und es wird uns weniger schwer scheinen, wenn wir die Segnungen, die rechte Gedanken—Gedanken der Wahrheit—uns bringen, vor Augen behalten. Und wenn wir ehrlich, unablässig und aus rechten Beweggründen in dieser Weise arbeiten, haben wir einen mächtigen Helfer; denn Gott, das göttliche Prinzip, arbeitet mit uns.

Jesus erklärte einst: „Wahrlich, ich sage euch: Es sei denn, daß ihr euch umkehrt und werdet wie die Kinder, so werdet ihr nicht ins Himmelreich kommen". Kinder sind in der Regel liebevoll, arglos, vertrauensvoll, zuversichtlich, frei von bösen Gedanken. Viele sind gehorsam, lassen sich bei der Hand fassen und gern führen. So sollten auch wir uns von Gott führen lassen. Mögen wir doch vertrauensvoll und gehorsam die aufgestellten Regeln der Christlichen Wissenschaft befolgen! Denn davon abweichen ist gefährlich und hindert den Erfolg im Beweisen. Mrs. Eddy schreibt in Wissenschaft und Gesundheit (S. 323, 324): „Die Willigkeit, wie ein kleines Kind zu werden und das Alte um des Neuen willen aufzugeben, macht den Gedanken für die vorgeschrittene Idee empfänglich".

Was finden diese Sucher nach der Wahrheit? Eine köstliche Perle von unschätzbarem Wert, nämlich das Himmelreich, die Herrschaft der Harmonie, „die Herrschaft der Gerechtigkeit, die Herrlichkeit des Guten, das die Kranken heilt und die Sünder errettet" (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, S. 4). Wenn der Wert dieser Perle erkannt wird, werden die Sucher sie in grenzenloser Dankbarkeit schätzen und sie um jeden Preis zu erwerben wünschen. Und durch die enge Pforte der Christlichen Wissenschaft werden sie den zum ewigen Leben führenden geistigen Weg antreten, den Jesus wandelte. Auf diesem Wege sind keine Vergleiche möglich, nützt keine halbe Stellungnahme oder Gleichgültigkeit. Da ist ernstes Bemühen und das Aufgeben materiellen Denkens und trügerischer Freuden unerläßlich. Indem aber die Sucher von diesem schmalen Wege nicht abweichen, der sanften Stimme der Wahrheit gehorsam folgen und sich weder zur Linken noch zur Rechten wenden, ernten sie große Ermutigung, Freude und reichen Segen.

Von unermeßlichem Wert für Sucher ist die in der Christlichen Wissenschaft gebotene Erkenntnis Gottes, Seines Christus und des wirklichen Menschen. Im 17. Kapitel des Evangeliums des Johannes lesen wir: „Das ist aber das ewige Leben, daß sie dich, der du allein wahrer Gott bist, und den du gesandt hast, Jesum Christum, erkennen". Dieses unschätzbare Verständnis entfaltet die Wahrheit des Seins, enthüllt alle Dinge im rechten Licht, zeigt, daß Gott das All in allem ist, und daß es außer Ihm keine Macht gibt. Gott ist die Liebe, und Gott ist gut. Folglich kann die Seine Gedanken ausdrückende Schöpfung nur die Liebe widerspiegeln und nur gut sein. Krankheit und Sünde gehören nicht zu Gottes Schöpfung; denn sie spiegeln nicht die Liebe und das Gute wider. Sie sind falsche Begriffe des sogenannten sterblichen Gemüts, das diese trügerischen Gedankenbilder auf dem Körper abzeichnet. Die Erkenntnis Gottes bringt ein rechtes Verständnis Seines Wesens, d. h. die Tatsache ans Licht, daß Er immer vollkommen gerecht ist.

Jesus war vom Christusgeist erfüllt. Diese erhabene Geistigkeit befähigte den Erlöser, die Wahrheit zu lehren und seine wunderbaren Werke zu tun. „Gesinnet sein, wie Jesus Christus auch war", d. h. denselben Christusgeist haben, befähigt den Christlichen Wissenschafter, Krankheit, Sünde und Tod zu zerstören. Christi Jesu Lehre von der Wahrheit wirkt heute so mächtig wie zu Beginn der christlichen Zeitrechnung, und diese Erkenntnis zerreißt den Schleier der Materialität und enthüllt uns die Verheißungen des Meisters.

Der wirkliche Mensch, Gottes Bild und Gleichnis, spiegelt alle Eigenschaften seines Schöpfers wider. Da Gott Geist und ewig ist, kann der wirkliche Mensch nur geistig und mit ewigem Leben ausgestattet sein.

Die Christliche Wissenschaft führt also den Sucher Schritt für Schritt weiter in das göttliche Licht hinein, bis die Wahrheit sein Denken vollständig geändert hat. Und er nimmt den wohltätigen Einfluß wahr, der diese Umwandlung in ihm bewirkt hat. Denn statt Krankheit, Sünde, Unzufriedenheit und Unglückseligkeit herrscht Gesundheit, Glück und Freude in ihm. An Stelle von Armut und Begrenzung treten Wohlergehen und Fülle; denn „es ist alles neu geworden".

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

Snow on the Cedars

What did they want of me, these silent ladies,
Standing so still?
Their gowns of greenish-russet lace, looped with white satin,
Had made no sound—yet here they were
Gathered about me,
Hoping that I would know.

Rich with white-powdered ringlets, clustered puffs,
Their heads were turned a little on their shoulders;
They regarded me (I felt)
As subtle, and sympathetic;
Their looks implied that I, without a surer message,
Would understand.

But, alas, they flattered me, these silent ladies.
I was not so subtle as they had supposed:
Only a traveler of the snowy mountain,
Startled a moment, troubled a moment,
Among the cedars.

GLADYS HASTY.

Seeking and Finding

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MANY sick and unhappy individuals have not been satisfied with their religion. The spiritual significance of the Bible having been hid from their material sense, scrutiny of the Scriptures appeared to present many contradictions which they were unable to explain. False views of God and man weakened faith; and, to them, the Almighty, who either could not or would not help in times of sickness and stress, had an adversary, the devil, whose power was equal to His own.

Happy, indeed, are those seekers after God who, through His ever present love, have been led out of this cheerless and doubting mental state into Christian Science. They have come to the healing waters, whence they may draw more than they can accept—to the open fount, which calls, "Ho, every one that thirsteth, come ye to the waters." But as these seekers begin to draw the water of Life, it is wholesome for them to ponder the words of Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, who writes on page 201 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures": "We cannot fill vessels already full. They must first be emptied." Thus the vessel of our thinking must be purged, for often through false education it is filled with false beliefs which obstruct spiritual progress. We must take up this work of mental purification, this cross, with love, and it will seem less heavy if we keep in view the blessings which right thoughts, thoughts of Truth, bring to one. And if we work in this way, honestly, persistently, and with right motives, we have a mighty helper, for God, divine Principle, works with us.

Jesus once declared, "Verily I say unto you, Except ye be converted, and become as little children, ye shall not enter into the kingdom of heaven." Little children are usually loving, guileless, trusting, confident, with no thought of evil. Many are obedient, placing their hand in another's, willing to be led. So we too should let ourselves be led of God. In trustful obedience may we follow the established rules of Christian Science; for deviation from them is dangerous and hinders success in demonstration. Mrs. Eddy writes in Science and Health (pp. 323, 324), "Willingness to become as a little child and to leave the old for the new, renders thought receptive of the advanced idea."

What will these seekers for Truth find? A precious pearl of inestimable value, namely, the kingdom of heaven, the reign of harmony, "the reign of righteousness, the glory of good, healing the sick and saving the sinner" (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, p. 4). When the value of this pearl is understood, seekers will cherish it with boundless gratitude and desire to give everything in exchange for it. And through the strait gate of Christian Science they will enter upon the spiritual way which leads to eternal life, the way Christ Jesus trod. In this path no compromises are made; no half-way position or indifference is availing; there earnest effort and the giving up of material thinking and illusory pleasures are requisite. But as seekers persevere in this straight path, obediently following Truth's gentle voice and turning neither to the left nor to the right, they reap great comfort, joy, and many blessings.

Of immeasurable value to seekers is the knowledge of God, His Christ, and the real man which Christian Science affords. In the seventeenth chapter of John we read, "And this is life eternal, that they might know thee the only true God, and Jesus Christ, whom thou hast sent." This priceless understanding unfolds the truth of being, reveals all things in a correct light, shows that God is All-in-all, and that there is no power beside Him. God is Love and God is good. Accordingly, the creation which expresses His thoughts can reflect only Love and can be only good. Sickness and sin do not belong to God's creation, for they are not reflections of Love and of good. They are false concepts of so-called mortal mind, which images on the body these illusory thought-pictures. The knowledge of God brings to light a right apprehension of His character, showing that He is ever perfectly just.

Jesus possessed the Christ-spirit. This sublime spirituality enabled the Saviour to teach the truth and to do his wonderful works. To have "this mind . . . which was also in Christ Jesus," that is, to possess the same Christ-spirit, enables the Christian Scientist to destroy sickness, sin, and death. Christ Jesus' teaching of the truth works as powerfully today as it did at the beginning of the Christian era, and this knowledge rends the veil of materiality and reveals to us the Master's promises.

The real man, as God's image and likeness, reflects all the qualities of his creator. Since God is Spirit and eternal, the real man can be spiritual only, and endowed with eternal life.

Thus, step by step, Christian Science leads the seeker farther into the divine light, until Truth shall have completely changed his thinking. And he perceives the beneficent influence that has wrought this transformation in him; for instead of sickness, sin, discontent, and unhappiness, health, happiness, and joy reign in him. In the place of poverty and limitation, appear prosperity and abundance, for "all things are become new."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

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QUIET ADVANCE IS RESUMED BY STOCK MARKET

Rise Is General Throughout the List and Good Gains Made

NEW YORK, Dec. 6 (AP)—The stock market today quickly recovered the setback suffered late in the previous session, but buying interest waned at the higher levels, and the list eased a little after midday.

After pushing up prather briskly in the first hour, the trend of the market flattened out, and trading again slackened to a snail's pace.

The market lost some of its earlier momentum in the late trading, but prices still were up 1 to 3 points, holding within fractions of their extreme high points.

Gains of about 3 points were recorded by Union Pacific, Allied Chemical, International Business Machines and Auburn. American Telephone, Case, Harvester, Consolidated Gas, United States Steel, Santa Fe, Southern Pacific, New York Central and Lackawanna were more than a point higher.

The motors became active near the close, Chrysler gaining a point, and General Motors advancing fractionally.

Transfers totaled about 900,000 shares.

Balancing of Budget

Wall Street, in the main, has been strongly of the opinion that balancing of the federal budget would be a fundamental prerequisite of sustained economic recovery, and in consequence approved President Hoover's message to Congress as it dealt with that subject. The proposed manufacturers' excise tax has been strongly urged in leading banking quarters.

Heaviness of the French franc attracted considerable attention, as that currency, which was so strong at the expense of the dollar a few months ago, slipped slightly below the point at which it would be theoretically profitable to ship gold from Paris to New York. The United States gave up a large portion of its huge gold stock during the last year, and it has been freely predicted in international banking quarters that France would be next to yield part of her excess stocks of the metal.

Brokerage quarters were inclined to the view that the share market had become oversold, and there was considerable talk of the possibility of a technical rally. Professional operators, however, remained extremely cautious, and such buying advices as were issued almost unanimously suggested purchases only on declines.

Bond Market Active

The bond market was somewhat more active and firmer today, although there were few striking gains and some groups displayed an irregular trend.

Semispeculative loans moved orward moderately at one time, coincident with an upward flurry in stocks. Most high grade issues maintained a steady position and some improvement was shown in the foreign section.

With Congress in session, the foreign debt situation showed a tendency to drift into the background. The financial district, however, was interested in a report that Great Britain might propose tendering bonds in payment of her war debt charges due on Dec. 15.

It was announced that the Frisco Railroad, in order to avail itself of adequate collateral for its last loan from the Reconstruction Finance Corp., had bought in the open market $1,807,000, par value, of its consolidated 4½ per cent mortgage bonds of 1978. Frisco issues were fairly steady in today's trading.

Rail bonds that recorded gains included some of Alleghany Corp., Baltimore & Ohio, Santa Fe, Canadian Pacific, Chicago & North Western, Erie, Illinois Central, Missouri Pacific, New York Central and Southern.

American Telephone debenture 5s of 1960 equaled their high for the year at 104. Some of the oils showed a disposition to do better. International Telephones rallied after early weakness.

In the foreign department French Government 7s and 7½s were up fractionally to new 1932 tops. British 5½s firmed, as did Italian 7s and Australian 5s. The Argentines, Belgians and Japanese sagged.

United States Government issues were barely steady.

Bank and Insurance Stocks

NEW YORK BANK STOCKS

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Chase	33¾	36¾	Manhattan	30½	33½
City	42¾	46¾	Public	27¼	30¼
Commercial	150	160	Textile	29	34
Fifth Av	1270	1370	Trade Bank	25	30
First, N Y	1490	1690	Yorkville	45	60
Lafayette	6	9			

NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY STOCKS

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Bankers	67¾	71¾	Fulton	240	265
Banca C I	146	154	Guaranty	318	328
Bk NY&T	315	335	Irving	24¼	26¼
Bronx	13	18	Kings Co.	2000	2100
Brooklyn	158	168	Law Tle&G.	44	49
Cn Hanover	135	145	M'facturers	28	31
Chemical	31	40	New York	96	106
County	30	32	Title Guar.	36½	39½
Empire	24	26	Unit States	1490	1590

BOSTON BANK STOCKS

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
First Nat	28½	30½	Merchants	260	..
N Shawmut	26½	28	Second Nat.	84	..

	Last appraisal
Boston Safe Deposit & Trust	280
New England Trust	400
State Street Trust	250

CHICAGO BANK STOCKS

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Cent Repub	1¾	2¼	Harris T&S	293	298
Cont Ill Bk	101	103	Northern Tr	365	370
First Nat	196	202	Strauss Nat.	80	90

INSURANCE STOCKS

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Ætna Fire	27¾	29¾	Home	13½	15½
Am Allianc	12	14	North River	9½	11
Gt Amer	12½	14½	Spfld Fire	63½	67½
Hartford	35¼	37¼	U S Fire	16	18½

LONDON WOOL SALES

LONDON, Dec. 6 (AP)—The offerings at the wool auction today amounted to 9649 bales of which 7249 bales were sold. There was a good demand for fine kinds, but lower grades were irregular with some withdrawals on account of the low bids.

NICKEL PLATE ASSETS

The Oct. 31 balance sheet of the New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad shows current assets of $6,580,605 compared with current liabilities of $7,879,693. A year ago the former item stood at $7,625,676, with liabilities at $11,277,281.

TUESDAY'S NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

Closing Prices

1932 Range High	Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Dec. 6	Dec. 5
24¾	10	1.20	Abraham & Str	100	17	17	17	..
9⅛	1⅛	..	Adams Express	1000	5⅛	5	5	4⅝
73	52	5	Adams Exp pf	20	51⅝	51½	51½	..
20⅝	12	2	Adams Millis	100	15	15	15	15
14	9⅛	..	Addressograph	400	10⅛	10	10⅛	10
63½	30⅛	..	Air Reduction	2100	55	51¾	54⅛	52
3⅛	½	..	Airway Elec App	300	1	1	1	1
16⅝	7⅛	.60	Alaska-Juneau	3700	14⅞	14	14	14½
3⅞	⅜	..	Alleghany Corp	1100	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛	1¼
8⅛	⅝	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
88¼	42½	6	Allied Chem	7100	77	73⅛	76⅞	71½
15⅝	4	..	Allis Chalmers	400	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
22⅝	12	2	Amerada	300	20⅛	20	20⅛	20
22½	5	..	Am Bank Note	400	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
17⅞	6½	.60	Am Brake S&F	100	16	16	16	..
73⅞	29⅝	4	Am Can	8100	53	50⅛	53	49⅞
17	3⅛	..	Am Car & Fdry	1100	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
50	16	..	Am Car & F pf	100	18	18	18	18
31⅝	18	3¶	Am Chicle	100	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝	..
37	11	..	Am Com Alcohol	1100	20¼	19⅛	20¼	20
15	2	..	Am & For Pow	4100	7⅛	6⅝	7⅛	6¼
38½	5	..	Am & For Pow 7	1100	12	11	11½	..
21⅝	2¾	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	400	8⅛	7⅝	8⅛	7⅝
27	4⅝	..	Am Hide & L pf	100	12½	12½	12½	..
21⅝	5½	1	Am Ice	900	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅝
12	2½	..	Am International	1900	7⅛	6⅛	7⅛	6⅝
15¼	3⅝	..	Am Locomotive	400	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
49	19	..	Am Loco pf	100	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	..
9¼	1⅝	..	Am Metal	500	4	3⅝	3⅝	4
17¼	3	..	Am Power & Lt	2700	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	7¼
58	15¼	6	Am P&L 6% pf	400	25⅛	22½	25⅛	22⅜
49⅝	10	5	Am P&L pf A	1100	21	19⅛	21	19⅛
12¼	3⅝	..	Am Radiator	3500	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	6⅝
18⅛	3	..	Am Rolling Mill	1400	8⅛	7⅝	8⅛	7⅝
27⅝	5⅛	..	Am Smelt & Ref	2700	14¾	12⅝	14¼	12
15⅛	3	..	Am Steel Fdries	400	6⅛	6	6⅝	6⅛
36⅝	20	2½†	Am Stores	100	30½	30½	30½	..
39⅛	13	2	Am Sugar Ref	700	21⅝	21	21⅝	20⅛
137⅞	70¼	9	Am Tel & Tel	14100	107¼	103½	107⅛	102½
70	10⅛	..	Am Type F pf	30	14	13	14	12¾
34⅛	11	2	Am Wat W&E	1100	18	17⅛	18	17
31	11	2	Am WW&E ct	1100	15⅛	14⅛	15⅝	14⅝
10	1⅝	..	Am Woolen	500	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	..
30⅞	15⅛	..	Am Woolen pf	100	22⅛	21⅛	22⅛	20⅝
6⅞	1¼	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	100	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	..
19⅝	3	..	Anaconda Cop	4100	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛	8
14⅞	3	..	Anaconda Wire	200	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	..
17½	5¼	1.20	Anchor Cap	700	11¼	11	11¼	11
2⅛	⅜	..	Armour Ill A	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1¼
2	⅜	..	Armour Ill B	100	¾	¾	¾	¾
15⅞	3½	..	Armour Ill pf	400	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	..
3	⅝	..	Asso Apparel Ind	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
11	3	..	Asso Dry Goods	400	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	5
42	21½	..	Asso Dry G 1pf	100	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	..
36½	15½	..	Asso Dry G 2pf	100	15½	15½	15½	15½
16½	6½	1	Asso Oil	110	15	15	15	..
94	17⅝	..	Atchison T&SF	11500	40⅛	37⅝	40⅛	37
86	35	5	Atchison pf	200	60	59	59	..
44	9¾	..	Atl Coast Line	400	20¼	18	20¼	16½
12¼	5⅛	..	Atl Gulf & W I	100	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	..
21⅞	8⅝	1	Atl Refining	1400	16¼	15⅝	16⅛	15½
25½	7½	..	Atlas Powder	400	10	9⅛	9½	10⅝
151¾	28¾	4‡	Auburn Auto	4100	46¾	41⅛	46	41
17¾	1	1	Austin Nichols A	20	15½	14⅝	14⅝	..
7⅝	1½	..	Aviation Corp Del	3100	6⅛	5⅝	6⅛	5¾
			—B—					
12	2	..	Baldwin Loco	1100	6	5	6	5
35	8	..	Baldwin Loco pf	20	14	13½	13⅞	13½
21⅝	3¾	..	Balt & Ohio	3200	9½	9	9½	8½
41½	6	..	Balt & Ohio pf	400	10¾	10⅜	10¾	10⅝
35⅝	4½	2	Bangor & Aroos	400	20	20	20	..
91	50	7	Bangor & Ar pf	10	74½	74½	74½	..
7	3⅜	..	Barnsdall A	400	4½	4	4½	4½
43½	10½	..	Beatrice Cream	100	11¾	11¾	11¾	11½
95	63	7	Beatrice Cr pf	100	65	65	65	63
8¾	2⅝	..	Belding Hem	500	5	4⅝	4⅝	..
18¾	4½	..	Bendix Aviation	3600	10¼	9⅝	10	9⅝
29⅝	7¼	..	Bethlehem Steel	2300	16⅛	15	16⅛	14⅝
74	16¼	..	Beth Steel pf	400	31	30½	30½	30
10	3⅝	..	Blaw Knox	100	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	..
22¼	4⅞	..	Bohn Alum & Br	1100	13½	12¾	13½	12¼
43⅛	20	2¶	Borden	4100	25⅝	23	25	23
14¼	3⅝	..	Borg Warner	400	8½	7⅝	8½	7⅝
11¾	2⅞	..	Briggs Mfg	400	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	4⅝
50¼	11⅛	..	Brooklyn Man T	2300	21½	20⅝	21	20½
78⅝	31½	6	Brooklyn M T pf	100	61⅝	61⅝	61¾	..
36	23	3	Brown Shoe	100	32	32	32	..
4½	1⅛	..	Brunswick Balke	100	3	3	3	..
2⅛	½	..	Bruns Terminal	100	¾	¾	¾	½
10⅛	2½	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	300	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	..
3⅛	½	..	Budd Mfg	100	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
14	3½	..	Budd Mfg pf	30	4¾	4¾	4¾	..
4½	⅝	..	Budd Wheel	100	2	1⅞	1⅞	..
1⅝	¼	..	Burne Bros A cts	1100	¼	¼	¼	..
7⅞	2	..	Burns Bros B cts	200	¼	¼	¼	..
6	1	..	Burns Bros pf	10	2½	2½	2½	..
13¼	6¼	.40	Burroughs Add	400	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7½
21⅝	3½	..	Bush Terminal	100	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	..
65	7¼	7	Bush Term deb	30	9⅝	8⅝	8⅝	..
85	12¼	7	Bush T Bldg pf	20	27	25	27	27¼
1⅞	½	..	Butte & Superior	200	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
5⅛	1⅝	..	Butterick	100	2½	2½	2½	..
24⅝	7	..	Byers	3400	13¼	12¼	13¼	11⅞
			—C—					
19	4¼	..	Calif Packing	200	9	8⅞	8⅞	9
7⅞	7½	..	Calumet & Hecla	100	2½	2½	2½	2⅝
15	6	1.20	Canada Dry	300	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10¼
20⅝	7¼	..	Canadian Pacific	6000	13⅝	12¾	13⅝	12½
70	39	5	Caro C&O st	20	50	50	50	..
65⅜	16⅜	..	Case Thresh	16000	40⅝	37⅛	40	36⅛
15	1⅝	.50	Caterpillar Trac	300	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
12⅝	1¼	..	Celanese Corp	400	9⅝	8⅝	9⅝	8⅝
7½	1¾	..	Celotex Co pf	50	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
20½	7⅜	1½	Central Aguirre	200	14	14	14	14
15½	3½	..	Cerro de Pasco	200	7	7	7	6½
30⅛	16½	..	Checker Cab Mfg	400	21	19	21	..
20¾	4⅞	2	Chesapeake Corp	1200	16	15	16	14½
31½	9¾	2½	Ches & Ohio	5000	25¾	24	25¼	23¾
5	½	..	Chi & E Ill pf	200	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
5⅝	1¼	..	Chi & Gt West	500	2½	2½	2½	2⅝
15½	2½	..	Chi & Gt W pf	400	8¼	8	8¼	8
4½	¾	..	Chi Mil & St P	400	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	..
8	1⅝	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	1800	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	2½
14½	2	..	Chi & N'western	4500	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	4½
31	5	..	Chi & N'west pf	200	7½	7½	7½	7½
16⅝	1⅝	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	500	4⅝	4	4⅝	4
24½	2	..	Chi RI&P 6%	200	5	4⅝	5	5
27½	4¼	..	Chi RI&P 7%	200	6⅛	6	6	6
14	½!	2	Chi Yellow Cab	20	7½	7½	7½	..
8	1½	..	Childs Company	300	5	5	5	5⅝
21¾	5	1	Chrysler	13800	16	14⅞	15⅞	14⅝
28½	11	2	City Ice & Fuel	200	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11½
68	43¾	6½	City Ice & F pf	40	45	45	45	..
31½	11	1	Colgate-Palm-P	1400	11½	10¾	11⅜	11⅛
14⅞	4¼	..	Columbia-Picvtc	200	10	10	10	..
14⅞	2⅞	..	Colo Fuel & Ir	200	5⅞	5⅞	5⅝	5¾
30	8	..	Colo & So 1pf	20	10¾	10¾	10¾	10½
21	4¼	1	Columbia Gas	4000	13¾	12½	13¾	12½
79⅞	40	6	Columbia G pf A	200	61	61	61	60
41⅞	13¼	2	Columbian Carb	1500	25	24½	24½	24
11	3⅞	..	Comm Credit	200	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4¼
75	40	6½	Comm Cred 1 pf	20	72	72	72	..
21¼	11½	1¾	Comm Cred pf 7%	50	20½	20	20½	19
28	11¾	3	Comm Cred A	600	25	24½	25	..
21	10½	2	Comm Cred pf 8%	10	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	..
27⅞	10⅞	2	Comm Inv Tr	300	20	19½	20	18⅝
13¾	3½	.60	Comm Solvents	5800	9⅝	9¼	9¼	9⅛
5⅛	1⅝	..	Comwlth & So	4000	2⅝	2½	2⅝	2½
68⅛	27⅝	6	Comwlth & S 6pf	600	41½	41	41½	40½
12¼	6½	.60	Congoleum Nairn	600	8⅝	8¼	8¼	8
11¾	2¾	..	Consol Film I pf	200	7	6⅞	7	6⅝
78¾	31½	4	Consol Gas	2200	57⅝	55¼	57⅝	55
98⅛	72½	5	Consol Gas pf	200	94½	93¾	93¾	94
10⅞	4½	1	Consol Laundries	300	5	4⅞	5	4¾
9	4	..	Consol-Oil	3800	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	5¾
11½	2⅞	..	Consol Rys Cu pf	200	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	..
1⅜	¼	..	Consol Textile	100	½	½	½	½
101	79	8	Consol Oil pf	200	99½	99½	99½	..
8	2⅞	..	Cont Baking A	200	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	..
1⅜	½	..	Cont Baking B	200	¾	¾	¾	..
47¾	24⅞	6	Cont Baking pf	300	39½	39⅛	39½	39⅝
41	17⅜	2	Cont Can	3500	36	34½	35⅝	34
8½	3	..	Cont Dia Fibre	200	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	..
25¼	6¾	1.20	Cont Insurance	500	14¼	13¾	14	14
3¾	⅝	..	Cont Motors	600	2	1¾	1⅞	1⅞
9⅜	3⅜	..	Cont Oil	900	5¾	5½	5¾	5⅝
55⅜	24¾	3	Corn Products	1500	50¼	48¼	50	48
7⅜	1½	..	Coty	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
26½	13½	2¶	Cream of Wheat	100	24	23	24	..
7¼	2¼	..	Crosley Radio	100	3	3	3	3¼
23⅞	7⅞	..	Crown Cork & S	5000	21	20	21	20
37	21	4	Crown Will Pap	80	20	19	19	..
3	½	..	Crown Zellerback	200	1½	1½	1½	1½
49⅞	15	..	Crucible Steel pf	100	18	18	18	..
35½	20	2½	Cudahy Packing	200	28	28	28	..
31	7	..	Curtis Publishing	200	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10½
86	47	7	Curtis Pub pf	200	52⅛	52⅛	52⅛	..
3¼	⅞	..	Curtiss-Wright	1500	1¾	1⅝	1¾	1⅝
			—D—					
9¼	1	..	Davison Chem	200	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
1¾	1	..	Debenhams	100	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	..
15¼	6¼	40	Deere & Co pf	500	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
92½	32	6	Del & Hudson	200	55	52	55	..
45⅞	8½	..	Del Lack & W	9500	26	23¼	25¼	22¾
122	54	6	Detroit Edison	200	71⅞	71⅞	71⅞	72
12¼	7½	1.30	Dome Mines	1800	12⅝	11⅞	12½	12
18⅝	5	.75	Douglas A	1500	10⅜	9¾	10⅜	9⅛
12½	2⅛	..	Dresser B	300	3½	3½	3½	..
59¾	22	2	du Pont de Nem	12500	36¾	34⅝	36⅝	34⅛
101⅝	87	5	Duquesne Lt pf	40	101½	101½	101½	..
			—E—					
87⅞	35¼	3	Eastman Kodak	900	52½	50¼	52¼	50
9⅞	3	..	Eaton Axle & Sp	200	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	4⅝
2⅛	⅛	..	Eitingon Schild	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
32¾	8½	1.20	Elec Auto-Lite	200	18¼	17⅞	18⅛	16⅞
100¼	61	7	Elec Auto-L pf	20	87¾	87¾	87¾	85
4	⅞	..	Elec & Mus Ind	1200	1¾	1⅝	1¾	1⅝
16	2¾	..	Elec Pow & Lt	3800	6¾	6⅛	6¾	6⅛
64	10¾	7	Elec Pow & L pf	500	18	17⅛	18	17½
55½	8⅞	6	El Pw&L 6% pf	900	17	16	17	15½
33¼	12⅝	2	Elec Sto Battery	400	23¼	22½	23¼	22¼
19	12	1	Equitable Off Blg	200	12	12	12	12¼
11¾	2	..	Erie RR	200	5½	5¼	5½	5½
15⅞	2⅝	..	Erie RR 1pf	200	6	5⅞	6	..
10½	2	..	Erie RR 2pf	200	3¼	3	3¼	..
			—F—					
6⅛	2¾	..	Fairbanks Morse	200	3¼	3¼	3¼	3½
15¾	6½	.60	Fed Dept Stores	400	9½	9½	9½	8⅞
2⅝	⅛	..	Fed Screw W	500	½	½	½	..
10⅝	3	..	Fed Water Serv	100	3½	3½	3½	..
27¾	8	1.20	Fidelity Phe F In	400	15	14½	15	14⅞
18⅝	10½	1	Firestone T&R	300	12⅞	12¾	12¾	12⅞
54¼	35	2½	First Nat Stores	1700	49¾	49	49½	49½
¾	⅛	..	Fisk Rubber	300	¼	⅛	⅛	⅛
15⅞	3	..	Foster-Wheeler	500	8½	8⅝	8½	7⅝
5⅞	1	..	Fox Film A	500	2	1⅞	2	1⅞
28⅝	10	2	Freeport Texas	3100	24⅝	22¾	24⅝	22½
			—G—					
17⅛	5¾	..	Gamewell	50	8	8	8	..
5½	½	..	Gen Am Inv	100	3½	3¼	3½	3¼
35¾	9½	1	Gen Am Tnk Car	800	16	15½	16	15¼
15⅛	4¾	..	Gen Asphalt	200	7¼	7¼	7¼	7
19⅝	10½	2	Gen Baking	300	12½	12½	12½	12¼
5	⅜	..	Gen Cable	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	..
25¾	3¾	..	Gen Cable pf	4000	9	8⅛	8⅛	..
26⅛	8½	.40	Gen Electric	23400	15⅝	14⅝	15⅛	14½
11⅞	10⅝	.60	Gen Elec Sp	100	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
40½	19⅝	2	Gen Foods	3400	23	21¾	22⅝	21⅝
2¾	⅜	..	Gen Gas & E A	400	⅞	¾	¾	⅞
24¾	3	6	Gen G & E cv pf	300	6	6	6	..
48½	28	3	Gen Mills	100	39½	39½	39½	38⅝
25	18⅛	2.08	Gen Ital Edison	100	23	23	23	..
95⅛	76	6	Gen Mills pf	100	95½	95½	95½	95
24⅝	7⅝	1	Gen Motors	17800	13⅝	12⅞	13½	12¾
87¾	56¼	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	200	75¼	75	75¾	74½
4	2⅜	..	Gen Out Ad	200	3	2⅞	3	..
9	4	..	Gen Out Ad A	100	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5¼
7⅛	1	..	Gen Pub Service	300	3½	3	3½	..
2⅛	¼	..	Gen Realty	500	¾	⅝	¾	¾
18⅛	8	..	Gen Rlty pf ww	100	9	9	9	..
24⅛	10⅝	1	Gillette Saf Raz	1700	17⅛	16¾	17¼	16½
72⅛	45	5	Gillette S R pf	200	66	66	66	66
78	25	7	Glidden ppf	60	63	63	63	63
20⅝	8¼	1.60	Gold Dust	2100	15⅝	15⅛	15¾	14⅞
12⅝	2¼	..	Goodrich	1000	6	5	6	5
29⅝	5½	..	Goodyear	2900	15⅝	14½	15⅛	13⅝
60½	19¾	7	Goodyear 1pf	200	40	40	40	..
30⅞	7⅛	..	Gotham Silk Hos	[illegible]	17	15⅝	17	..
4⅛	1	..	Graham Paige	900	2⅛	2	2⅛	2⅛
9⅝	3⅛	..	Grand Union	300	5⅛	[illegible]	5⅛	4⅝
35¼	22	3	Grand Un pf	200	32¼	31¾	31¾	..
20¼	14¼	1	Grant (WT)	500	20⅝	20⅛	20⅝	20⅝
25	8⅝	..	Great Nor pf	3600	9⅛	8½	9⅛	8⅝

1932 Range High	Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Dec. 6	Dec. 5
13⅛	5	..	Great Nor Ore	100	7	7	7	7
16⅝	3	..	Gulf Mobile pf	400	8⅛	7⅛	8⅛	..
21⅛	2⅛	..	Gulf States Steel	100	10½	10½	10½	..
			—H—					
36	10	1⅝	Hack W pf A	80	26	26	26	26
4⅞	⅝	..	Hahn Dept Sto	800	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
36	7⅝	..	Hahn D S pf	200	13½	13½	13½	14
12	2	..	Hamilton Watch	300	3½	3½	3½	..
3	¼	..	Hartman Corp B	200	⅝	⅝	⅝	½
20	5	..	Hat Corp of Amer pf	10	6	6	6	..
82	67	5	Hershey Choc pf	300	73	73	73	..
12⅛	5	..	Holland Furnace	300	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	6
163	116	10b	Homestake M	1100	162	159¾	159⅝	160
28⅛	8⅝	..	Houston Oil	300	15	14⅝	15	14
5⅝	1⅝	..	Houston Oil new	400	3	2⅝	3	2⅝
11⅝	2⅝	..	Hudson Motor	300	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	4⅝
5⅝	1⅝	..	Hupp Motors	500	3⅛	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
			—I—					
36⅝	4⅝	..	Ill Central	1900	14	12⅝	14	12⅛
3⅝	⅝	..	Indian Motor	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
3⅝	1	..	Indian Refining	500	2	2	2	2
40	7½	2	Indus Rayon	400	24	23½	24	23⅛
44⅞	14⅝	2	Ingersoll-Rand	200	27	26⅛	26⅛	26
7⅝	⅞	..	Inspiration Cop	500	3⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2¼
8¼	3¼	..	Insuranshares Del	1100	5	5	5	5
14⅞	2¼	..	Interboro Rap T	400	4	4	4	4
7⅝	1⅝	..	Interlake Iron	300	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
2⅛	⅝	..	Int Agr Corp	300	1	1	1	1
117	52½	6¶	Int Business M	900	84⅝	81	84⅝	80
5⅛	1½	.20	Int Carriers	300	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
18⅝	3⅝	..	Int Cement	600	8	7⅝	8	7⅛
1⅝	⅛	..	Int Combustion	100	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
21	4½	..	Int Combus pf	200	6⅛	6	6⅛	5¾
34⅛	10⅝	1.20	Int Harvester	3900	21⅛	20⅛	21⅛	20⅛
11⅛	2⅝	..	Int Hydroelec	500	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	5⅛
12⅛	3⅛	..	Int Nickel	11400	8¼	7⅝	8¼	7⅝
4⅝	½	..	Int Pap&Pow A	400	1	1	1	..
1⅛	¼	..	Int Pap&Pow C	100	¼	¼	¼	..
12⅝	2	..	Int Pap&Pow pf	800	3⅛	3	3	3⅛
8⅝	4	..	Int Print Ink	100	5¼	5¼	5¼	..
45	24⅝	6	Int Pr Ink pf	10	45	45	45	..
22⅛	9⅛	1½	Int Salt	200	15	15	15	15
15⅝	2⅝	..	Int Tel & Tel	52700	8⅛	6⅝	7⅝	6
11	1½	..	Interstate Dept S	200	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	..
			—J—					
33⅝	10	..	Johns Manville	4100	21⅝	20	21¼	19¼
			—K—					
15⅝	2⅝	..	Kan C & South	400	8	7½	8	..
25⅛	5	2	Kan C & So pf	200	15	14	15	..
14⅝	4⅝	..	Kayser (J) & Co	1400	9⅛	8⅛	9	..
2⅝	½	..	Kelly-Springfield	100	1	1	1	..
4¼	1⅛	..	Kelsey Hayes W	2700	⅝	½	⅝	½
10⅝	2⅝	..	Kelvinator Corp	1900	4¼	4	4⅛	4½
19¼	4⅛	..	Kennecott Cop	7400	9⅛	9	9⅛	9⅛
19	6⅛	1	Kresge	100	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
9⅛	⅛	..	Kreuger & Toll	5700	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
18⅝	10	1	Kroger Groc & B	700	15¼	15	15¼	14⅞
			—L—					
65	40	5	Laclede Gas pf	20	50	50	50	..
4⅝	1	..	Lehigh Val Coal	500	1½	1½	1½	1⅛
29⅛	5	..	Lehigh Val RR	2500	13	11⅛	13	11
51⅞	30½	2.40	Lehman Corp	200	40½	40⅛	40½	39⅝
9⅝	3⅝	..	Libbey-Owens-F	100	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
14	6⅛	.80	Link-Belt	200	10½	10½	10½	..
22	9	..	Liquid Carbonic	200	14⅛	14¼	14⅛	13⅝
37⅝	13⅛	4¶	Loew's Inc	4600	23¼	22	23¼	21½
5	1⅛	..	Loft Inc	1000	4	3⅝	4	3⅝
2⅝	¼	..	Long Bell Lum A	280	¾	¾	¾	..
36⅝	16½	2	Loose-Wiles Cisc	100	21¼	21¼	21¼	..
23⅝	8½	1⅛	Louisville G&E A	200	18	18	18	18
38⅛	7½	..	Louisville & N	2700	20	17½	19⅝	16⅝
2¼	½	..	Louisiana Oil R	200	¾	¾	¾	..
11⅝	1½	..	Ludlum Steel	400	5¼	5⅛	5¼	5⅛
			—M—					
21	10	2	McCall Corp	200	16¾	16¾	16¾	..
21¼	13	1¼	McIntyre Porcu	5500	21⅛	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝
62¼	28	4	McKeesport Tin	2200	43½	42¼	43¼	41⅝
4	⅜	..	McLellan Stores	200	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
28¾	10	1	Mack Trucks	2200	21¼	20	21¼	19¾
60½	17	2	Macy (RH) & Co	1400	33⅝	31¾	33⅝	32
13¾	4½	.50	Magma Copper	200	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
20⅝	4	..	Man Elv mg	400	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	5⅝
1½	⅜	..	Maraca'bo Oil	100	¾	¾	¾	..
14⅝	6½	.80	Marine Mid	400	10	9⅝	10	9½
3½	½	..	Marmon Motor	100	1	1	1	1
13½	3	..	Marshall Field	100	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	..
20⅞	9	1.50	Mathieson Alkali	200	14	14	14	13⅝
20	9½	1	May Dept Stores	200	12⅝	12¼	12⅝	12⅛
6¼	½	..	Miami Cop	600	2⅝	2¼	2⅝	2⅝
8⅞	3⅝	..	Mid-Cont Pet	400	5	4⅞	5	5⅛
12⅝	2	..	Midland Steel	100	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
13	1¼	..	Mo Kan & Tex	700	6⅛	5¾	6⅛	5¾
24	3¼	..	Mo K&T pf	2400	12⅝	11⅛	12½	12
11	1½	..	Mo Pacific	600	3½	3¼	3½	3¼
26	2½	..	Mo Pacific pf	900	6⅞	5⅝	6⅝	5⅝
30⅝	13⅝	1¼	Monsanto Chem	700	28⅛	27	28	27
16½	3½	..	Montgom Ward	14100	13½	12⅝	13⅝	12⅛
1⅛	¼	..	Moto Met Gauge	100	½	½	½	½
29⅝	7⅝	2	Motor Products	700	12⅞	12⅛	12⅛	..
6⅝	2	..	Motor Wheel	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	..
9⅞	2⅛	..	Murray Body	400	3¼	3⅛	3¼	3⅛
			—N—					
19¾	8	1	Nash Motors	400	13	12¾	13	12½
5¼	1¼	..	Nat Acme	300	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	..
46⅞	30¼	2.80	Nat Biscuit	2700	39½	36⅞	39½	36
142¼	101	7	Nat Biscuit pf	100	132	132	132	..
18¾	6½	..	Nat Cash Reg	800	8⅛	8¼	8½	7¾
31⅝	14⅝	2	Nat Dairy Prod	14300	18	17	18	17⅛
20⅝	6⅝	1	Nat Pow & Lt	2000	13½	13	13½	12⅞
33⅞	13½	.50	Nat Steel	4700	19⅛	18	19⅝	17⅝
19⅞	4½	..	Nat Surety	200	7½	7	7	7
10⅞	3½	.60	Nat Tea	200	7	6½	6½	..
5½	1½	..	Neisner Bros	100	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	..
10¼	2½	..	Nevada Cons Cop	2700	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	..
36⅝	8¾	..	NY Central	14500	23	21¼	22⅝	20½
3¾	½	..	NY Investors	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	1
31⅝	6	..	NY NH & H	2900	14	12½	14	12½
78¾	12	..	NY NH & H pf	400	28¼	27¾	28¼	..
15⅝	3⅝	..	NY Ont & W	200	7¾	7½	7½	7⅛
109½	80	7	NY Steam 7%	10	105	105	105	..
21⅝	10¾	1.10e	Noranda M	1800	18	17	18	17⅝
3¾	⅜	..	Norfolk & South	1800	⅞	¾	¾	..
135	57	8	Norfolk & West	700	110	107	110	106
79¾	65	4	Norfolk & W pf	20	79½	79½	79½	78
43¼	13¾	10a	North American	7700	27⅝	25⅝	27¾	25⅝
48	25½	3	North Amer pf	200	42	42	42	42
5⅞	1¼	..	No Am Aviation	400	3⅝	3½	3⅝	3⅝
8	2⅝	..	No Ger Lloyd	200	6½	6⅜	6⅜	..
25⅝	5½	..	Northern Pacific	4200	13⅝	12	13⅝	11½
			—O—					
11	5	.20e	Ohio Oil	2100	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
4	½	..	Oliver Farm Eq	600	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	1¼
10¼	2½	..	Oliver F E ppf	100	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	..
22½	9	1	Otis Elevator	400	11¼	11	11¼	11
9¼	1¼	..	Otis Steel	400	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
20⅝	3⅛	..	Otis Steel ppf	320	7¾	7¼	7¾	7⅝
42¼	12	2	Owens Ill Glass	8100	35	32½	34¾	33
			—P—					
37	16⅞	2	Pacific Gas&El	500	28⅞	28¼	28⅞	27¾
47½	20¾	3	Pacific Lighting	200	37	36	37	35
104¾	58	7	Pacific Tel & Tel	70	78½	78½	78½	..
5¼	1½	..	Packard Motor	1000	2¾	2⅝	2¾	2¾
11½	1½	..	Paramount Pub	26000	2	1⅞	2	1⅞
10	2	..	Park & Tilford	400	7	6¾	7	6
5¾	1¼	..	Pathe Exch A	100	2	2	2	..
9½	3⅛	..	Patino Mines	200	6¼	6¼	6¼	6
4¾	¾	..	Peerless Motor	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
32¾	16	2¶	Penick & Ford	100	30	30	30	29½
2½	½	..	Penn Dixie Cem	100	1	1	1	..
8	3	..	Penn Dixie C pf	300	7½	6½	6½	..
34½	13	1.80	Penney (JC)	4600	23¾	23	23¾	23
91	60	6	Penney (JC) pf	100	85	85	85	..
23⅝	6½	..	Pennsylvania RR	3500	13½	12⅞	13½	12⅝
121	39	5	Peoples GasLt&C	500	70	67⅞	70	67½
24	2½	..	Pere Marq pf	10	7¼	7¼	7¼	..
26	3½	..	Pere Marq ppf	20	8	8	8	..
7⅝	3	..	Petroleum	1800	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	5
11⅝	3⅞	..	Phelps Dodge	1000	5⅝	5	5⅛	5
7⅞	2	..	Phila & Reading	300	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	4
8⅝	2	..	Phillips Pet	1200	5½	5⅛	5¼	5⅝
9	3½	..	Pierce Oil pf	400	8½	5⅝	5½	..
1⅝	½	..	Pierce Pet	100	¾	¾	¾	..
22½	9¾	.60	Pillsbury Flour	100	-0	10	10	9⅞
40	18	..	Pitts Coal pf	100	20	20	20	..
12½	8½	1	Plymouth Oil	100	9¼	9¼	9¼	9
6⅝	1½	..	Poor & Co B	100	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	..
17½	1¾	..	Postal Tel pf	200	7	6¾	6¾	7
4	¾	..	Pressed Steel Car	100	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1½
42¾	19⅞	2	Proctor & Gam	1500	28½	27¾	28¼	28
103	81	5	Proctor & G pf	40	98	98	98	..
60	28	3.20*	Public Service	800	48⅜	47½	48⅜	47
90⅞	62	5	Pub Serv 5%	100	81	81	81	83
102⅛	71½	6	Pub Serv 6%	400	97¾	97½	97½	..
28	10½	3	Pullman	600	20	18⅞	20	19
15⅞	4⅝	1	Purity Bakeries	400	7½	7⅜	7½	7
			—R—					
13½	2½	..	Radio Corp Amer	8900	5¾	5⅛	5¾	5⅛
23⅝	3⅝	..	Radio pf B	300	11¼	10½	10¾	10¼
7¾	1½	..	Radio-Keith-O	100	3½	3½	3½	3
38	15	2	Reading 2pf	400	21	21	21	..
8½	2⅛	..	Real Silk Hosiery	100	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	4⅛
30	7	..	Real Silk H pf	100	22	22	22	..
7½	1	..	Remington Rand	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	3⅛
3⅞	1⅛	..	Reo Motors	300	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2
13⅞	1⅞	..	Republic I & S	1700	6	5½	6	5⅝
28⅞	5	..	Repub I&S pf	500	11¾	10⅝	11¾	10
25	10	..	Revere C&B pf	30	12	10	10	..
12⅞	3	..	Reynolds Spring	400	7½	7¼	7¼	..
1⅝		6	Richfield Oil	100	½	½	½	½
23¾	12½	.80½e	Royal Dutch	100	19	19	19	18⅝
			—S—					
59¼	30⅛	5	Safeway Stores	8500	42¼	37¾	39½	42⅝
90	60	6	Safeway S 6%	140	85¾	84	84	..
99	69	7	Safeway S 7%	30	97	97	97	..
17⅝	4⅝	..	StJoseph Lead	300	7	6¾	7	7
42	18	1.40‡	Scott Paper	150	30	29⅛	30	..
1	⅛	..	Seaboard Air L	1200	¼	¼	¼	..
1⅝	¼	..	Seaboard A L pf	4000	½	¼	¼	..
19⅞	6⅝	.40	Seaboard Oil	8600	19¼	18	19¼	17½
37⅞	9⅞	..	Sears Roebuck	7600	19⅝	18⅞	19⅝	18⅝
5⅞	1⅛	..	Servel Inc	400	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1½
12¾	5	.50	Shattuck (FG)	500	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
8¾	2⅛	..	Shell Union Oil	500	5⅝	5½	5⅝	5¼
65¼	18	..	Shell Un Oil pf	300	45	44¾	45	..
13⅞	2¾	..	Simmons	200	7¼	7	7¼	6¾
7½	3¼	..	Simms Petroleum	100	5½	5½	5½	..
5¾	2⅛	..	Skelly Oil	100	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	..
33½	12	..	Skelly Oil pf ww	100	28½	28½	28½	28¼
67	35	5.50	Solvay Am pf ww	200	60	60	60	..
12¼	5¼	.40	Socony Vacuum	2800	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
32¾	15⅝	2	So Calif Edison	600	24⅝	24	24⅝	24
37⅞	6½	..	Southern Pacific	6800	17½	15⅝	17¼	15¼
18¾	4½	.40	So P Rico Sugar	300	15¼	14½	15¼	14½
18½	2⅛	..	Southern Ry	600	6¼	5½	6¼	5½
23¾	3	..	Southern Ry pf	400	6⅞	6¼	6⅞	6⅝
12	4½	..	Spalding & Bros	100	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	..
11	8	.60	Spencer Kellogg	100	9	9	9	..
8¼	5	..	Spicer Mfg	100	5	5	5	..
17⅞	8⅝	1	Stand Brands	4800	15	14⅝	14⅞	14½
34¼	7⅝	2	Stand Gas & El	1500	12¾	11⅝	12⅝	11⅜
62½	21	6	Stand G&E 6%	100	38½	38½	38½	..
31⅞	16⅝	2	Stand Oil Calif	2000	24⅝	24	24⅝	24
99	81	5	Stand Oil Ex pf	500	98	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝
16½	7	..	Stand Oil Kan	300	13½	13⅝	13⅝	..
37⅞	19⅞	2¶	Stand Oil NJ	2500	30⅝	29¼	30⅝	29¼
26	13½	..	Sterling cv pf	700	20½	20¼	20½	20
9¼	1⅝	..	Stewart Warner	800	3⅝	3¼	3⅝	3¼
17⅝	4⅝	..	Stone & Webster	900	8½	8⅛	8⅝	8
13⅝	2½	..	Studebaker	800	5	4⅞	5	5
104⅞	30	7	Studebaker pf	40	32	30½	30½	33⅞
39⅞	24¾	1‡	Sun Oil	400	37	36	37	..
91	68	6	Sun Oil pf	40	88½	88⅝	88½	..
			—T—					
4⅝	1	..	Tennessee Corp	300	2½	2⅛	2½	2⅝
18¼	9⅝	1	Texas Corp	2600	14⅜	13⅝	14	13⅝
26⅝	12	2	Texas Gulf Sul	2800	21*	20⅛	21½	20⅝
4	1⅛	..	Texas & Pac Coal	200	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
8½	2⅛	..	Texas & P Land	1200	5	4⅝	4	4⅛
10	2	..	Thatcher Mfg	800	8⅝	7⅝	8⅝	7⅛
30⅝	22¼	3.60	Thatcher cv pf	100	30½	30½	30½	..
10	2¾	..	Thompson Prod	100	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	4⅝
3⅛	⅝	..	Thompson Star	600	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
5⅝	2	..	Tide Water Asso	2200	3⅝	3½	3½	3½
60	20	6	Tide Wat Asso pf	100	45	45	45	43⅝
8⅝	2	..	Timken-Detroit	400	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
7⅝	2⅛	..	Transamerica	3250	4⅝	4½	4⅝	4⅝
5½	1⅛	..	Tri Continental	2100	4	3⅝	4	3⅝

1932 Range High	Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Dec. 6	Dec. 5
6	⅝	..	Twin City R T	300	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	..
			—U—					
24⅝	7⅝	.80	Underwd El Fish	400	13¼	13	13¼	12⅝
30⅝	15⅛	1.20	Union Carbide	6200	24½	23⅛	23⅝	22
15⅝	8	1	Union Oil Calif	100	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10
94½	27⅝	6	Union Pacific	12800	70½	66	69⅝	65½
19¼	11⅝	1.40	Union Tank Car	100	12½	12½	12½	13
34⅝	6⅛	..	United Air & Tr	41200	25⅝	22	25¼	22⅝
25½	11	2	United Biscuit	300	17	17	17	..
18	6⅝	..	United Carbon	800	10⅝	10	10⅝	10
14	3⅛	.40	United Corp	4500	8⅞	8½	8⅞	8⅝
39⅝	20	3	United Corp pf	600	32⅞	32⅝	32⅞	32
32⅝	10½	2	United Fruit	900	21½	20⅝	21¼	21¼
22	9¼	1.20	United Gas Im	2700	19⅝	18⅝	19	18⅝
96½	76	5	United Gas I pf	600	94⅝	94¼	94⅝	..
11⅞	3⅝	..	United Piece Dye	300	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	..
93⅛	64¼	6½	United F Dye pf	40	81	81	81	..
64	20	..	US & ForSpf	100	53	53	53	..
15⅝	3½	..	US Freight	300	8	8	8	..
27	10½	1.60	US Gypsum	1400	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	18
6	⅝	..	US Hoffman M	400	2	2	2	..
36⅛	13⅛	..	US Indus Alco	2100	25⅝	24½	25½	24
7¼	1⅝	..	US Leather	400	3⅝	3½	3⅝	3⅝
18⅛	7¼	2	US Pipe & Fdry	800	10⅝	10⅛	10¼	10
16⅝	11½	1.20	US P & Fdry pf	200	14	14	14	14
10¼	1½	..	US Rubber	600	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
20⅝	3⅝	..	US Rubber 1pf	400	8⅛	7½	8⅛	..
52⅝	21¼	..	US Steel	31800	33⅝	31½	33¼	30½
113	51½	7	US Steel pf	3200	66	62⅞	65⅝	62½
10⅝	1½	..	Utilities P&LtA	600	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3½
			—V—					
1⅛	¼	..	Vadsco Sales	200	½	½	½	½
23¾	5	..	Vanadium	1400	12¼	11⅛	12	11¼
7	3½	..	Van Raalte	30	4	3½	4	..
11¼	3⅛	..	Va-C Chem 6%	100	5½	5½	5½	..
69⅝	20	..	Va-C Chem 7%	100	61	61	61	..

Closing Prices

1932 Range High	Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Dec. 6	Dec. 5
34⅝	7¼	..	Vulcan Detin	10	16	16	16	15½
			—W—					
6	1	..	Wabash pf A	100	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	..
19	7⅛	1	Waldorf System	100	8	8	8	8
3⅝	⅝	..	Ward Baking B	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	1
40⅛	12	2	Ward Baking pf	100	16	16	16	..
4⅛	½	..	Warner Bros A	3100	1⅝	1⅛	1⅝	1⅛
2⅛	½	..	Warner Quinland	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
8⅛	1⅛	..	Warren Bros	400	4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
20	8⅛	1	Wesson Oil	200	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
80	25	7	W Penn El A	20	42½	39½	42½	45
70	20	6	W Penn El pf	30	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝	41
78	22	7	W Penn El 7%	10	48	48	48	50
111	80	7	W Penn Pw 7%	20	108	108	108	..
4⅛	1	..	Westn Dairy P B	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
11⅝	1½	..	Westn Maryland	1200	5	4⅝	5	5
4⅛	⅝	..	Westn Pacific	400	1½	1½	1½	..
8⅛	½	..	Westn Pac pf	900	3	3⅛	3⅛	2⅝
80	12⅝	..	Westn Union	4800	29⅝	27⅛	29	28⅝
18⅛	9¾‡	1	Westing Air Br	400	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	..
43½	15⅝	..	Westing Elec	8600	27	25⅛	26⅝	24⅝
12⅛	3	..	Westvaco Chlor	100	7	7	7	7
31⅛	21	..	Wheeling Stl pf	100	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	..
2⅛	⅛	..	White Sew M	200	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
8¼	2⅝	..	Wilcox Oil & G	400	3⅛	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
3⅝	⅝	..	Willys-Overland	1800	2⅝	2⅛	2⅝	2⅛
45⅝	22	2.40	Woolworth	5100	35⅝	34	35¼	34
24	5	..	Worthington Pump	600	14¼	13¼	14¼	13⅝
			—Y—					
18	6½	1	Yale & Towne	200	9¼	9¼	9¼	..
7⅝	1⅝	..	Yellow Truck	400	3¼	3⅛	3¼	3⅝
27½	4	..	Youngstown	400	11	10⅝	11	10¼

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. ‡Ex-stock dividend. §Exclusive of stock dividend. ¶Exclusive of extras. aPayable in stock. bPayable in cash or stock. c—Payable in scrip. d—Paid in 1931. e—Paid this year.

MANY BRIGHT SPOTS VISIBLE IN BUSINESS

Quick Spurt in Hardware Retail Sales During November Cited

NEW YORK, Dec. 6 (AP)—Among the bright spots seen in the present industrial horizon by the Associated Business Papers, Inc., after perusing reports from 115 business magazine editors, was an unexpectedly quick pick-up during November in hardware retail sales.

The report covers the fortnight ended Dec. 1. It found a "few small advances and a number of slight recessions, following the November elections." But the sudden descent of retail buyers upon the nation's hardware stores was described as one of the most interesting instances of public buying power finding an unexpected outlet.

November construction records showed that nonresidential building had surpassed October while residential building equaled the October rate. Public works and utility construction represented about half the monthly total of new building.

Hotel owners also found some sustenance for their faith in the future. The steady deflation of room rentals appeared to have reached something like rock-bottom.

Shoe sales were holding up with a year ago, and manufacturers were said to be laying plans well in advance of next summer to obtain more buying from the general public. Considerable money will be spent on advertising.

Cement production showed the usual decline of late November when road building normally slackens, but the fewer orders received by the industry were so well distributed throughout the country that several plants reopened, reemploying 900 men.

LARGE STEEL RAIL ORDER PLACED BY SANTA FE RAILWAY

NEW YORK, Dec. 6 (AP)—Santa Fe Railroad directors have authorized the purchase of 26,484 tons of steel rails, President W. B. Storey announces.

This is one of the largest rail orders placed this year. In former years much larger orders for rails were common at this season, but the 1932 volume of buying will be the smallest in many years, according to steel executives.

While steel rail prices were reduced to $40 a ton from $43 some weeks ago, something of a deadlock on rail purchases is said to exist. It has been reported in Wall Street that a number of railroads have considered placing fair sized tonnage for rails, but have been holding off in the belief that a further cut in the price may yet be made by the steel companies.

CORN MAKES A NEW SEASON PRICE RECORD

CHICAGO, Dec. 6 (AP)—Corn became the grain trade leader today, breaking the season's low record for May and July deliveries and carrying all grain prices downward.

Disappointment regarding dearth of new buying of all grains, whereas unusually bullish crop reports about United States winter wheat had been expected to make values jump, was the chief apparent reason for weakening of values.

Corn closed unsettled ⅝ to ⅞ under yesterday's finish, wheat ⅝ to 1 down, oats at ⅜ decline to ⅛ gain and provisions unchanged to 7c setback.

CHICAGO BOARD

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Keech, Boston)

Wheat	Open	High	Low	Close	Net Chg
December	.44⅞	.44⅞	.43½	.43⅞—	⅝
May	.48⅝	.48⅞	.47⅝	.47⅝—	⅞
July	.48⅞	.49	.47⅝	.47⅞—	¾
Corn					
December	.23	.23	.21⅞	.22⅛—	⅝
May	.27¾	.27⅞	.26½	.27⅛—	¾
July	.29⅝	.29⅛	.28⅝	.28⅞—	¾
Oats					
December	.14⅛	.14⅛	.14	.14⅛+	⅛
May	.17⅛	.17⅞	.17	.17⅛—	⅜
July	.17⅞	.17⅞	.17¾	.17½—	¼
Lard					
January	3.75	3.75	3.67	3.67	—.08
May	3.92	3.92	3.82	3.82	—.08

Winnipeg Wheat

	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
December	.45⅛	.44	.44⅛—	⅛
May	.48⅛	.46⅛	.46⅞—	⅞
July	.49⅝	.48	.48⅝—	⅝

Kansas City Wheat

	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
December	.40⅝	.39⅛	.39⅝—	1⅛
May	.42⅝	.41⅝	.41⅝—	⅞
July	.43	.41⅝	.42 —	⅝

LONDON QUOTATIONS

LONDON, Dec. 6 (AP)—Consols for money today were 73⅝, De Beers 4⅝ and Rand Mines 4¼. Money was ½ and discount rates—short bills ⅝@1⅛ and 3-month bills ⅝@1⅛ per cent.

EXCHANGE SEAT $102,000

NEW YORK, Dec. 6—Arrangements have been made for sale of a New York Stock Exchange seat at $102,000, off $3000 from the previous transaction.

MARKETS AT A GLANCE

By the Associated Press

NEW YORK

Stocks: Strong; motors lead upturn.
Bonds: Irregular; rails firm.
Curb: Firm; Lake Shore Mines at new high.
Foreign exchanges: Steady; French franc heavy.
Cotton: Higher; trade buying; higher cables.
Sugar: Quiet; poor spot demand.

CHICAGO

Wheat: Easy, bearish acreage estimate winter wheat; weakness Winnipeg.
Corn: Easy; liquidation May and July; easier cash market.
Cattle: Steady to lower.
Hogs: Very slow and lower.

FOREIGN

London—A more cheerful tone prevailed on the stock exchange today. The recovery in sterling exchange helped gilt-edged securities which were also supported by investors. Attention was also directed toward industrials, oils and mining shares. Transatlantic issues benefited by the higher Wall Street opening. The closing was steady.

Paris—The tendency on the Bourse was better with French gilt-edged shares and international issues leading the remainder of the list. Gains were attributed in some sections to the more optimistic feeling regarding debt settlements. The closing was firm.

Berlin—Trading on the Boerse was hesitant.

DIVIDENDS

Continental Bank & Trust Co., New York, declared the regular quarterly dividend of 30 cents, payable Jan. 1 to stock of record Dec. 20.

New England Power Association declared the regular quarterly dividends of 50 cents on the common, payable Jan. 10 to stock of record Dec. 31, $1.50 on the preferred and 50 cents on the second preferred, both payable Jan. 3 to stock of record Dec. 9.

Canadian Celanese, Ltd., declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the 7 per cent cumulative participating preferred and a dividend of $1 on account of arrears on the issue, both payable Dec. 31 to stock of record Dec. 17.

The regular semi-annual dividends declared by Anglo-Persian Oil Co., Ltd., of 4 per cent on the 8 per cent first preferred shares and 4½ per cent on the 9 per cent second preference shares for the six months ended Dec. 31, 1932, are payable on the American depositary receipts Feb. 7 to holders of record Dec. 16. The dividends are less the British income tax of .25 per cent and deduction for expenses of the depositary.

First National Stores, Inc., declared the regular quarterly common dividend of 62½ cents a share, payable Jan. 1 to stock of record Dec. 15.

Celanese Corporation of America declared a quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the 7 per cent cumulative series prior preferred stock and 50 cents on account of arrears, payable Jan. 1 to stock of record Dec. 17.

Waukesha Motor Company declared a quarterly dividend of 30 cents, payable Jan. 1 to stock of record Dec. 15.

McKeesport Tin Plate Company declared a regular dividend of $1 a share, payable Jan. 1 to stock of record Dec. 15.

D. C. Heath & Co. declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75, payable Dec. 31 to stock of record Dec. 29.

Central Aguirre Associates declared the regular quarterly dividend of 37½ cents, payable Jan. 3 to stock of record Dec. 20.

National Candy Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents, payable Jan. 1 to stock of record Dec. 13.

Electric Controller & Manufacturing Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents, payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 20.

West Coast Oil Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.50 on the preferred, payable Jan. 5 to stock of record Dec. 23.

Associated Oil Company declared a dividend of 25 cents, payable Dec. 31 to stock of record Dec. 16.

Mack Trucks Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents, payable Dec. 31 to stock of record Dec. 16.

American Power & Light Company declared a dividend of 75 cents on the $6 preferred stock and 62½ cents on the $5 preferred stock, both payable Jan. 3 to stock of record Dec. 16. Previously the company paid $1.50 quarterly on the $6 preferred and $1.25 quarterly on the $5 preferred. Dividends on the stocks are cumulative.

National City Bank, New York, declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents, payable Jan. 3 to stock of record Dec. 10.

Manufacturers Trust Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents, payable Jan. 1 to stock of record Dec. 16.

Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Co. declared the regular semiannual dividend of $2.50 on the preferred, payable Feb. 1 to stock of record Dec. 30.

Central Hanover Bank & Trust Company, N. Y., declared an extra dividend of $1 and the regular dividend of $1.50, payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 17.

Ross Gear & Tool Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 30 cents, payable Dec. 31 to stock of record Dec. 20.

California Ink Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents each on the class A and B stocks, payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 21.

General Printing Ink Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.50 on the preferred, payable Jan. 3 to stock of record Dec. 17.

International Shoe Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents on the common, payable Jan. 1 to stock of record Dec. 15.

COTTON MARKET STEADY

NEW YORK, Dec. 6 (AP)—An early advance in cotton on trade buying and covering promoted by steady Liverpool cables and the firmer stock market was followed by partial reactions today under a renewal of liquidation or a little southern and local selling. March contracts after selling up to 5.79 or 14 points net higher, eased to 5.68 within 3 points of yesterday's close, but the mid-afternoon market was quiet and steady at net advances of 4 to 6 points.

EASTERN STEAMSHIP LINES, INC.

Eastern Steamship Lines, Incorporated, reports for October net income of $19,830 after all charges, compared with net income of $17,538 in October, 1931. For the 10 months ended Oct. 31, net income amounted to $777,338, compared with net income of $1,346,793 in the corresponding period of 1931.

MUNSINGWEAR PLANTS BUSY

MINNEAPOLIS, Dec. 6—Munsingwear, Inc., in October and November had an improvement in demand for rayon knit goods that necessitated operating that department on a seven-day 24-hour schedule.

TRADE GAINS REPORTED IN THE FAR WEST

Construction and Banking Conditions Improve and Railroads Are Busy

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 6—As indices of better times for the far West in the offing, actual construction has started on the $35,000,000 Golden Gate Bridge, which is to span San Francisco Bay, a general improvement is recorded in banking conditions for the Twelfth Federal Reserve District and retail merchants in principal cities report quite a brisk Christmas business, according to the Bank of America, Pacific coast branch banking system, in its weekly review of conditions in the far West.

Further indicative of a trend in the area, the Southern Pacific Railroad reports a $300,000 increase in operating revenue for October over September, and the Western Pacific Railroad reports an increase of $132,114 for October as compared with the corresponding month in 1931.

To these data, the Great Northern reports some 90,000,000 bushels of grain as being held in storage along its lines. Much of this grain, representing a 68,000,000-bushel increase over last year, is expected to move during the winter, especially if prices show strength.

Through much of the West, farm prices of sheep, lambs, butterfat, eggs and chickens continue to show improvement. Along with this comes the report from a land company, operating in California, and to some extent in Oregon and Washington, that it has sold 220 pieces of farm land since Jan. 1 for a total price of $1,150,000. Higher prices for general farm products, it is added, would quicken this interest in farming.

Total deposits of reporting city member banks of the Twelfth Federal Reserve District show an increase since the low point in July to date of $65,000,000. This brings deposits in this class to a total of $1,500,000,000.

STANDARD GAS NET IN TWELVE MONTHS HAS BIG SHRINKAGE

Standard Gas & Electric Company and subsidiaries report for 12 months ended Sept. 30, 1932, balance of earnings for common stock, after preferred dividends, interest, depreciation and depletion, of $3,296,504, equivalent to $1.52 a share on 2,162,607 shares. This compares with balance in the preceding 12 months of $10,251,104, equal to $4.74 a share. Gross earnings for the latest 12 months' period were $148,755,856, compared with $163,339,503 in the preceding 12 months.

NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Keech, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
December	5.60	5.67	5.59	5.66+	.10
January	5.61	5.68	5.57	5.67+	.11
March	5.71	5.79	5.68	5.77+	.22
May	5.81	5.90	5.79	5.88+	.12
July	5.90	5.99	5.88	5.98+	.13
October	6.07	6.16	6.05	6.16+	.15

Spots 5.80 up 10 points. Tone at close quiet but steady.

Chicago Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
December	5.68	5.68	5.68	5.68+	.10
January	5.67	5.77	5.66	5.72+	.10
March	5.76	5.87	5.76	5.82+	.11
May	5.87	5.97	5.84	5.94+	.12
July	5.96	5.97	5.84	5.94+	.13
October	6.10	6.23	6.10	6.23+	.17

Tone at close steady.

New Orleans Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
December	5.55	5.64	5.55	5.64	+.12
January	5.56	5.66	5.56	5.64	+.13
March	5.57	5.76	5.55	5.74	+.13
May	5.77	5.84	5.75	5.84	+.13
July	586	5.94	5.84	5.92	+.11
October	6.02	6.11	6.01	6.11	+.15

Tone at close very steady.

Liverpool Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
December	4.88	4.93	4.88	4.93	+.05
January	4.87	4.96	4.87	4.94	+.05
March	4.89	4.97	4.89	4.96	+.05
May	4.91	4.99	4.91	4.97	+.04
July	4.91	4.99	4.91	4.98	+.04
October	4.92	5.00	4.92	4.98	+.03

Spots 5.15 up 2 points. Tone at close steady.

Wool Top Futures

	Open	Last	Net chg.
December	49.80b	50.00	—.50
January	49.20b	50.50	..
February	49.20b	51.00	..
March	50.00b	51.50	..
April	50.00b	51.00	..
October	50.00b	..	..

Tone at close steady. bBid.

COMMODITY PRICES

NEW YORK, Dec. 6—Following are commodity prices quoted on the floor of the New York Produce Exchange and comparisons with last week and a year ago:

	Dec. 6	Wk. ago	Yr. ago
Wheat, 2 red	$ .64⅛	$ .63⅛	$ .75⅛
Corn, 2 yellow	.40	.41⅛	.53⅝
Oats, 2 white	.26	.26¼	.37⅝
Flour	3.60	3.35	4.50
Beef, family	12.50	13.00	17.00
Pork	16.00	16.50	18.50
Lard	.0485	.0515	.0650
Cotton, Mid Up	.0575	.0580	.0610
Zinc	.0312	.0315	.0317½
Iron	13.50	13.50	15.51
Steel, bil Pitt	26.00	26.00	29.00
Copper	.05⅛	.05⅛	.0650
Tin	.2550	.2250	.2083
Rubber	.03¼	.03¼	.0438
Sugar	.0415	.0415	.0440
Lead	.0285	.0285	.0383
Print cloth	.02½	.02¼	.03⅛

CALIFORNIA INK COMPANY

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 6—Reduction in capital of California Ink Company was approved by stockholders.

Custom-Tailored Clothes No Longer a Luxury

At the new low prices, our clothes for men can no longer be classed as a luxury. The finest is maintained in both material and workmanship for which there is no substitute in Fine Custom Tailoring.

Business suits that formerly were priced at $125, now $80.

Paul Shotland
Tailor and Importer
425 Fifth Avenue
New York City

107 YEARS of UNINTERRUPTED DIVIDENDS
INTEREST BEGINS DEC. 15
Write for folder "Banking by Mail"
Institution for Savings in Roxbury
2343 Washington Street, Boston
Directly Opposite Dudley Terminal
JOIN OUR 1933 Christmas Club

DOLLAR IN STRONG POSITION IN EUROPE

PARIS, Dec. 6 (AP)—The dollar was quoted at 25.616 francs on the foreign exchange market today, the highest it has been for more than a year. The pound sterling also gained slightly, touching 82.25.

Very few dollars were on the market, and both advances were attributed to short covering. The state at which it would be profitable to send gold to the United was not quite reached. That figure is a fraction under 25.63 francs to the dollar.

BOSTON STOCKS

Closing Prices

Sales		High	Low	Last Dec. 6	Dec. 5
25	Allied Kid	65	65	65	65
15	Am & Cont	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	..
897	Am T&T	106⅝	103¾	106⅝	102⅛
40	Amoskeag	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	..
1400	Andes Pet	.09	.07	.08	.08
50	Big Sant	8½	8½	8½	9
9	Bos & Alb	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝	95
10	B&M A sta	10½	10½	10½	10
120	B&M C sta	12	10	10	..
58	B&M B sta	11⅛	10½	11⅛	..
45	B&M pr pf	20	19	20	20
50	Cal & Hec	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	..
100	Cliff Min	1	1	1	..
200	E G&Fuel	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	..
90	E G&F pf	54	53¼	53¼	54
10	E G&F prpf	66⅝	66⅝	66⅝	..
77	Edison Elec	182¼	180¼	180¼	180
80	First Nat S	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝
200	Gen Capital	13	13	13	13⅝
120	Gen Elec Sp	11⅛	11¾	11¾	11⅛
100	Jenk Tel	.40	.40	.40	..
100	Mass Util	2	2	2	2⅛
10	Math Alkali	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	..
20	Mergenthal	19	19	19	..
415	NE Pub pf	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	2
1000	No Butte	.30	.30	.30	..
50	Pocahontas	9	9	9	..
100	Pub Util	.37½	.37½	.37½	.37½
139	Reege But	5	5	5	..
15	Sull Mach	5	5	5	4½
101	Swift & Co	7⅝	7½	7⅝	7½
50	Torrington	32	31	31	31⅞
50	Un Twist D	8¼	8¼	8¼	..
192	Uni Found	1⅛	1	1	1⅛
183	Uni Shoe	32½	30⅞	32½	31
423	US&EL Pow	.75	.62½	.62½	..
35	War Bros	3¾	3¾	3¾	..
	BONDS				
$5000	E Mass 5s	25½	25½	25½	..

MONEY MARKET

New York Quotations

Call loans	Today	Last Pre.	Yr. Ago
Stock Exch	1%	1%	3½%
Curb Exch. renewal rate	1½%	1½%	3%
Com paper	1½	1½	3¾
Bar silver	25¼c	25⅛c	30c
Time loans—60 to 90 days	½	½	3 @3½
4 to 6 months	¾@1	¾@1	3 @3½

Bankers' Acceptance Market

30 days	½@ ⅜	½@ ⅜	3½@3
60 days	½@ ⅜	½@ ⅜	3½@3
90 days	½@ ⅜	½@ ⅜	3½@3
4 months	⅝@ ½	⅝@ ½	3⅝@3½
5 months	⅞@ ¾	⅞@ ¾	3⅝@3½
6 months	⅞@ ¾	⅞@ ¾	3⅝@3½

London Quotations

Call money	½%	½%	3⅞%
Short bills	1⅛@ ⅞	1⅛@ ⅞	5¾@6
3 mos bills	⅞@ 1⅛	⅞@ 1⅛	5¾@6
Bar gold	129s 2d	130s ½d	126s 2d
Bar silver	17⅞d	17⅞d	20½d

Boston Quotations

Call money	2%	2%	3½%
Com paper	2	2	3¾@4½

Leading Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	3½%	Bucharest	7%
Boston	3½	Budapest	4½
Chicago	2½	Calcutta	4
Cleveland	3½	Copenhagen	3½
Dallas	3½	Helsingfors	6½
Kansas City	3½	Lisbon	6
Minneapolis	3½	London	2
New York	2½	Madrid	6½
Philadelphia	3½	Oslo	4
Richmond	3½	Paris	2½
San Francisco	3½	Prague	4½
St. Louis	3½	Riga	6
Amsterdam	3½	Rome	5
Athens	9	Sofia	2½
Berlin	4	Stockholm	3½
Berne	2	Tokyo	5.11
Bombay	4	Vienna	6
Brussels	3½	Warsaw	6

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Europe	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Sterling: Demand	$3.20⅛	$3.18⅛	$4.8665
Cables	3.20⅛	3.18⅝	4.8665
France—franc	.0390½	.0390⅝	.0392
Belgium—belga	.1385	.1385	.139
Italy—lira	.0508	.0508	.0526
Germany—mark	.2378	.2378	.2381
Austria—schill'g	.1400	.1400	.1407
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0296½	.0296½	.0296
Denmark—krone	.1670	.1655	.268
Finland—finm'rk	.0155	.0155	.0252
Greece—dr'chma	.0600	.0655	.129
Holland—florin	.4028	.4017	.402
Hungary—pengo	.1700	.1700	.1749
Norway—krone	.1645	.1675	.268
Poland—zloty	.1118	.1118	.1122
Port'gal—escudo	.0300	.0300	.4420
Roumania—leu	.0600	.0600	.0060
Spain—peseta	.0817	.0817	.193
Sweden—krona	.1790	.1749	.268
Switz'land—franc	.1922½	.1923	.193
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0179	.0179	.0176
Far East			
Hong Kong—dol	.2175	.2150	*
Shanghai—tael	.2825	.2786	*
India—rupee	.2437½	.2413	.3650
Japan—yen	.2025	.2025	.4984
Java—florin	.4018	.4017	.4020
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.50
Sts Stlments—dol	.3725	.3712½	.5678
South America			
Argentina—dol	.2581	.2581	.4245
Brazil—milreis	.0763	.0763	.1196
Chile—peso	.0605	.0605	.12166
Colombia—peso	.9600	.9500	.9733
Peru—sol	.1600	.1600	.4000
Uruguay—peso	.4775	.4775	1.0342
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.8600	.8475	1.00
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.4914	.4914	.4985

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and per tael for Shanghai.

HIDE MARKET INACTIVE

The packer hide market was at a standstill in Chicago last week, the only sale recorded being that of 2000 October Colorado steers at 5½ cents. Calf and packer kip markets were quiet.

BRISK BUYING MOVEMENT IN CLOTH MARKET

Low Prices Attract Orders and Mills Raise Prices—Trade Active

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Dec. 6—After sinking still further into the slough of despond, the print cloth division of the primary cotton cloth market finally reached the point where a number of important buyers were attracted to the placing of fair sized orders for delivery during the first quarter of 1933.

This point corresponded very closely with the low point attained last July. In some cases new low prices for the year were recorded but only to the extent of ⅛c below the July low. In other cases the current low was ⅛c above those of July.

This started a very brisk buying movement which began on Wednesday afternoon and carried through all day Thursday. After sales amounting to several million yards were booked at the low figures, mills declined additional offers and insisted on higher prices. Buyers accepted the rise and continued their purchasing until more than 10,000,000 yards had been bought for delivery in January, February and March.

Merchants hoped the activity would continue for at least several days if not weeks because there is known to be a large unsatisfied demand awaiting placement, but the uncertainties aroused by the foreign debt situation served to scare buyers into a waiting attitude again. Buying slackened on Friday but the partially restored price level remained firm in the face of a declining raw cotton market.

Print Cloth Most Active

Buying activity was confined almost exclusively to the print cloth division and particularly to the four or five most popular numbers. Broadcloths participated slightly, first falling to low prices for the movement, then enjoying activity and a slight betterment in prices, and later relative dullness again.

Sheetings failed to share either in the activity or in the rebound. On moderate sales all of the active sheeting numbers gradually sagged in price until they reached the low prices of the year. Pajama checks and twills were also weak on light sales. Drills and osnaburgs were dull and firm except for a few numbers.

The 38½-inch 6.25-yard 60x48s print cloth was the weakest number in that division. It sold as low as 2½c, but recovered to 2⅝c. The 38½-inch 5.35-yard 64x60s sold down to 3c in midweek, but was firm at 3⅛c for all deliveries at the week end.

The 39-inch 4.00-yard 80x80s held up to 4½c nearly all week, but weakened at the end to 4⅜c. Other print cloth numbers were sold on a corresponding basis.

In the fine and fancy goods division business continued fairly active all week. A number of converters came in for fair-sized repeat orders of fancy goods on which they had taken strike-off lots earlier in the season. A number of their dress manufacturing customers have reordered in substantial volume, and the converters have passed these orders on to the mills making the gray cloth.

One encouraging item in this business is that cutters as well as converters have placed these orders at the same prices which were made on the strike-off lots earlier in the season, without regard to the generally lower price level now prevailing.

Profits Being Realized

This gives the mills a chance to realize the profit they originally figured on. These fancy goods are priced more on their style value than on the bed rock cost of making them. It is said that a number of the eastern mills are now provided with enough business to keep them going at their present rate of activity during at least half of the first quarter of 1933.

There was maderately good business in a number of types of lining cloths which was practically an extension of the movement begun about a week ago in covering for spring needs. While spots were demanded in many cases January was usually the earliest delivery available.

All rayon satins were not available for shipment prior to January. Prices were based on 23½c for the 40-inch 140x72s with 100 denier warp and 150 denier filling. Panne satins were offered in limited quantity at 33c for the 225x64s with 100 denier warp and filling.

Rough crepes were in demand which could not be fully satisfied last week. December deliveries of this cloth could not be found to satisfy the market needs. The favorite number is the 45-46-inch 8x8s, 108x42s, made with 150-60 denier rayon and 24s sase filling.

Jericho crepes are coming in favor again. Recently surplus goods of 47-inch 135x72s with 100-40 denier rayon of this goods were sold at 30c, although the contract price is 35c. Holders are now disposed to hold these goods for the full contract price.

RECEIVERSHIP FOR ASSOCIATED GAS & ELECTRIC DENIED

NEW YORK, Dec. 6 (AP)—Supreme Court Justice Isidor Wasservogel denied the application of Philip Newbold, former Washington (D. C.) lawyer, for the appointment of a temporary receiver for the Associated Gas & Electric Company.

The court said Mr. Newbold had failed to establish his charge of mismanagement and had not proved that the company, a billion-dollar holding concern with subsidiaries throughout the United States and the Philippines, was insolvent.

"It is not claimed that the company is insolvent," said Justice Wasservogel, "nor has it been shown that the property of the company is in danger of being lost, materially injured, destroyed, or removed from the jurisdiction. Under no circumstances, in the papers now before the court, is there warrant for granting to the plantiff the drastic relief which he seeks."

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 1:50 p. m.)

	High	Low
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	24	23
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	20	19½
Alleghany Corp 5s '50	14	13¼
Alleghany Valley 4s '42	90	90
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	39½	38½
Amer Ice Co 5s '53	59½	59½
Amer Metals Co 5½s '34	67	65
Amer Smelting 5s '47	88¼	88¼
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37	104¾	104¾
Amer T&T 4½s '39 cv	105¼	105¼
Amer T&T col 5s '46	105½	105½
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	104	103¾
Amer T&T 5s '65	103¾	103½
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	107¾	107¾
Armour & Co 4½s '39	80	80
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	85¾	75
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	92	91½
Atch T&SF 4½s '48	89¾	89¾
Atch T&SF 4½s C&A div '62	93½	91¼
Atch T&SF 4s T S L '58	92¼	91¾
Atlanta & Yadkin 4s '49	30	30
Atl Gulf & WI col 5s '59	36	36
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	100½	100½
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	74⅞	74½
Balt & Ohio 4s PLEWV div '41	65	65
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	61	60½
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33 sta	56¼	54¾
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	25½	24¼
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	38⅛	37
Balt & Ohio 5s ct Swn div '50	60¾	60¼
Balt & Ohio 1st 5s ct '48	80	80
Balt & Ohio 5s series D 2000	37	34⅞
Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95	43	42½
Bangor & Aroos 4s '51	71¼	71¼
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	108	108
Ben Ind Loan 6s '46	83¾	83
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	85¾	85⅜
Boston & Maine 4¾s '61	60	60
Boston & Maine 5s '55	64	63
Boston & Maine 5s '67	62	62
Botany Cons Mills 6½s '34	5	5
Bklyn Ed 5s E '52	106	106
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	106½	106
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	85¾	85½
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '45	108¾	108⅝
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '50	101¼	101⅛
Buff Gen Elec 4½s B '81	102½	101½
Buff R & P 4½s '57	36	36
Broadway & 7th RR 5s '43	1¾	1¾
Bush Term con 5s '55	39	38
Bush Term Bldg 5s '60	71	70½
Broadway & 7th co	4	4
Bur Cr N 5s '34	50½	50½
Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	83	82¼
Can Nat Ry gen 4½s '54	83	83
Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	82¾	82½
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	83	82
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	83	83
Can Nat Ry 5s '70	88	88
Can Nat Ry 5s July '69	87⅞	87½
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '69	88½	88
Can North deb 7s '40	100	99¾
Can Pacific deb 4s	62¾	62½
Can Pacific 4½s '46	75	75
Can Pacific 4½s '60	73½	73¼
Can Pacific 5s '44	85	85
Carolina Clin & O 6s '52	67	67
Cen of Ga con 5s '45	25	25
Cen of Ga 5s C '59	18½	18
Cen New England 4s '61	65½	65½
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	90½	90½
Cen Pacific 5s '60	51½	51
Cen RR NJ gen 5s '87	92	92
Ches Corp 5s '47	64	63⅛
Ches & O cv 4½s A '93	83¾	83¾
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	93¾	93¾
Ches & O con 5s '39	104	103
Ches & O 4½s B	82	82
Chicago B & Q gen 4s '58	87½	87
Chicago B & Q rfg 5s '71	87	87
Chicago & East Ill 5s '51	12	11½
Chicago G L & Coke 1st 5s '37	105	104¾
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	37½	37
Chicago M&StP gen 3½s '89	46	46
Chicago M&StP gen 4s '89	46	46
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	5	4¾
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	19	18½
Chicago & Nw 4¾s cv '49	12	11¾
Chicago & Nw rfg 5s 2037	18	18
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	23¾	22¾
Chicago RI&P 4½s '52 A	21½	20¾
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60	14	13½
Chicago StL Mod 5s '51	73	73
Chicago TerHau & SE 5s '60	42	42
Chicago Un Sta 4½s A '63	95	95
Chicago Un Sta 5s B '63	102⅞	102½
Chicago & W Indiana 5½s '62	80	80
Childs Co 5s '43	30¼	29⅝
Chile Copper 5s '47	32	31½
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	97½	97½
Cin Ind StL & Chic RR 4s	94⅝	94⅝
Cin Un Terminal 5s 2020	101¼	101¼
Cin Un Term 4½s 2020	96	96
Clev CC&StL gen 4s '93	77	77
Clev Un Term 5s '73	66	65½
Colo Industrial 5s '34	27	27
Colo & So 4½s '80 A	50	50
Columbia Gas & E Co 5s deb '61	79	79
Com Credit Co 5½s '35	96	96
Com Credit Co 6s '34	99½	99½
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	96⅝	96⅝
Comp Tab Rec 6s '41	106½	106½
Con Gas 5s '57	103	102¾
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	9⅞	9⅞
Con Gas 4½s '51	99	98¾
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45	105¾	105¼
Consum Pow uni 5s '52	104¾	104¾
Container Corp 6s '46	30	30
Crown Wil Paper 6s '51	63½	63½
Crown Zellerbach 6s ww '40	46	46
Cuba Cane Sug Prod 6s '50	1	1
Cumberland T&T 5s '37	104⅝	104⅝
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	79	79
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	33⅝	33⅞
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	14½	14
Den & Rio G Wn rfg 5s '78	21¼	20
Detroit Ed 4½s D '61	95⅞	95½
Detroit Ed 5s '55	101½	101⅛
Detroit Ed 5s '62	100⅝	100⅝
Detroit Riv Tun 4½s '61	85⅞	85½
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	87	87
Dold Packing 6s '42	60⅞	60⅞
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	103¾	103½
Duquesne P & L 4½s B '57	104½	104
Erie RR ref 5s '67	24½	23
Erie RR gen lien 4s '96	43	43
Erie RR gen 5s '75	24½	23
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	52⅝	52⅝
Gannett 6s '43	77	77
Gen Am Inv 5s '52	79½	79½
Gen Bak Co 5½s '40	98	98
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	102¾	102¾
Goodrich 6s '45	49	49
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	79	78½
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	77	77
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	95⅞	95⅝
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	100	99¾
Great Northern 4½s '77 E	43¾	43½
Great Northern 7s '36 A	56½	56½
Hudson Co Gas 5s '49	104	104
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	48½	48¼
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	82	82
Humble Oil 5s '37	103	102⅞
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	105¾	105⅝
Ill Central 4¾s '66	35½	34½
Ill Central 6½s '36	63	63
Ill Central CStL&NO 5s A '63	42¾	42¾
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	100	100
Inland Steel 4½s A '78	78	77½
Inland Steel 4½s B '81	76	76
Inter Hydro El 6s '44	41	41
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	44¾	44½
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	57	56½
Inter Rap Tran 7s '32 ct	56	56
Int & G Nor 5s B '56	17¼	17¼
Int & G Nor 5s C '56	17½	17½
Int Paper rfg 5s A '57	41⅞	39¾
Int Paper 6s '55	16	15½
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	30½	28
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	36	31
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	33	29
Kan City Ft S&Mem 4s '36	42½	42½
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	48	48
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	88⅛	87¼
Keith Albee Orpheum 6s '46	33	32
Kresge Foundation 6s '36	60⅛	60
Laclede Gas rfg 5s '34	89½	89⅛
Laclede Gas 5½s '53 C	62	61
Laclede Gas 5½s D	59	59
Lake Shore & MS 3½s '97	72⅞	72⅝
L'Autaro 6s '54	4⅛	4⅛
Lehigh C&N 4½s A '54	89⅞	89⅞
Lehigh Val Coal 5s '33	75	75
Long Island rfg 4s '49	84	84
Louis Arkansas 5s '69	31	31
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	104	103¾
Louis & Jeff Bridge 4s '45	69	69
L&N uni 4s '40	81¾	81¼
L&N S Mon col 4s '52	43¾	41¾
L&N Mont	88½	85½
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	26	25½
Meade 6s '45 ww	47	45½
Metro Water 5½s '50	64½	64½
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	75	75
Mil El Ry & Lt 5s '71	73½	73½
Mo Ill 5s '59	26¼	26¼
Mo K & T pl 4s B '62	51¾	51¾
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	29	29
Mo K & T pl 5s A '62	57	57
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	11	10¼
Mo Pacific rfg 5s A '65	21	21
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	21	20½
Mo Pacific 5s H '80	20⅞	20½
Mo Pacific 5s I '81	20¾	20½
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	11	10¾
Mobile & Ohio 4½s '77	3	2½
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	83¾	83¼
Mohawk & Malone 4s	65	65
Montreal Tram col 5s '41	80	80
Namm Sons 6s '43	68½	68½
Nassau Elec con 4s '51	50⅞	50
Nat Dairy Prod 5¼s '48	84⅞	84⅝
Nat Rys of Mex 4s '77	1¼	1¼
Nat Steel 5s '56	77¾	77½
New Eng T&T 4½s B '61	103	103
N O Pub Ser 5s A '52	59½	59½
N O T & M 5s B '54	21	18
NYC&HR 4½s N 2013	41	41
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	40½	40½
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	44⅝	44
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	55	55
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	15½	15
NY Chi & StL 6s '40 rct	34½	34
NY Dock Co 5s '38	37⅞	37⅞
NY Edison rfg 6½s '41	112⅜	112⅜
NY GELH&P pur m 4s '49	100⅛	100
NY GELH&P 5s '48	109	109
NY NH&H 4½s '67	61	61
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	75½	75½
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	51	51
NY Railway inc 6s '65	⅛	⅛
NY Steam Corp 5s '56	100⅝	100¼
NY Steam Corp 6s '47	106¼	106¼
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	104½	104½
NY W'chester & B 4½s '46	45	45
Norf Southern rfg A '61	2¾	2¾
Norf & W con 4s '96	94½	94½
Norf & W div 4s '44	96⅝	96⅝
Nor Am Cement 6½s '40	19	18¾
North Am Co 5s '61	84	83½
Nor Am Ed 5s C '69	75	75
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47	101⅝	101⅝
Nor Pacific gen 3s 2047	56	56
Nor Pacific pr in 4s '97	81	80⅝
Nor Pacific 6s B 2047	69	68
Nor States Pow 6s B '41	105⅝	105½
Ont Pow Niag Falls 5s '43	65½	65½
Ore Short Line gtd 5s '46	101⅝	101⅜
Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61	81½	81¼
Otis Steel 6s '41	20½	19
Owens Ill Glass	99⅝	99⅝
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	103	102⅝
Pac Tel & Tel rfg 5s '52	105⅛	105⅛
Paramount Public 5½s '50	14	13½
Park-Lex Leasehold 6½s '53 ct	12¾	12¾
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	16⅛	15¼
Penn Pow & Lt 4½s '81	90½	89⅞
Penn Railroad con 4s '48	95¼	95¼
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	58¾	56¾
Penn Railroad con 4½s '60	99	98½
Penn Railroad 4½s D '81	70½	70½
Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36	98	98
Peoples Gas L&C (Chi) 5s '47	102½	102⅝
Peoria Pekin Ry 5½s '74	65	65
Pere Marquette 4s '56	35	35
Pere Marquette 5s '56	41	40¼
Phillips Pet 5¼s '39	74	73½
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	80	80
Philadelphia Elec Co 4s '71	97¼	96½
Philadelphia Elec Co 4½s '67	103	103
Phil & Read C&I 5s '73	57	57
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	43⅞	43½
Pitts & West Va Ry 4½s '60 C	30	30
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60	57¼	57¼
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	28½	28¼
Pub Svc E&G 4s	97½	97½
Pub Svc E&G 4½s '67	102½	102½
Purity Baking 5s '48	59½	58¼
Radio Keith Orph 6s	14½	14½
Read rfg 4½s A '97	81¾	81
Read rfg 4½s B '97	82	82
Read Cen RR NJ col 4s '51	73½	73½
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	50	50
Richfield Oil Co of Cal 6s '44	26	26
Rochester Gas 5s	101	101
Rock I Ar&Lou 4½s '34	21	20½
St Louis IM&S 4s R&G div '33	44¾	44½
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	9½	9¼
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	8	8
St Louis & SF 4½s ct star	7¼	7¼
St Louis & SF 5s B '50 ct	8¾	8⅜
St Louis & SF A ct	9	8½
St Louis & SF	9½	9½
StP M&M 4½s '33	91½	91½
StP Union Depot rfg 5s '72	98	98
Seabd AL rfg 4s '59	1½	1½
Seabd A L 6s	3	3
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s A '36 ct	1¼	1¼
Sharon Steel Hoop 5½s '48	40½	40½
Shell Pipe 5s '52	83½	83½
Shell Union 5s '47	83½	83⅝
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	83⅞	83½
Silesian Am Corp 7s '41	30	30
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	94	94
StSinclair Cn O col 7s '37	98½	98⅛
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	102½	102
Smith A O 6½s '33	101	101
Southern Pacific rfg 4s '55	74	74
Southern Pacific 4½s '68	45½	45½
Southern Pacific 4½s '81	42¼	41⅞
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	17	16⅛
Southern Ry con 5s '94	61½	61¼
Southern Ry gen 6½s '56	26	26
Southern Ry 4s M&O div '38	23	23
Southwest Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	105⅝	105⅝
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	104¼	104½
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	97	97
Studebaker 6s	44	43⅞
Tenn Copper 6s B '44	55½	55
Ter RR Asso StSL rfg 5s '44	96½	96½
Texas Corp 5s '44	92½	92½
Tex & Pac 5s B '77	40⅝	39
Trumbell Steel 6s '40	51½	51½
Union El L & P 1st 5s '57	101	101
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	98¾	98¾
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	84	84
US Rubber Co 5s '47	39	38⅞
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	65	65
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	67¼	66
Util Pow & Lt 5s '59 ww	27	27
Vanadium 5s '41	42	42
Vertientes Sugar 7s '42	2	2
Virginia Elec ⅞ Pow 5½s	101¼	101½
Virginia Ry 5s '62	89	89
Wabash RR 2d 5s '39	40	39½
Wabash RR 5½s '75	5½	5½
Walworth 6s '45	25	25
Walworth 6½s '35 ww	18	18
Warner Sugar 1st 7s '41	105	105
West Pa Pow 5s A '46	105	105⅝
West Pa Pow 5s G '56	105½	105½
Western Electric 5s '44	98	98
Western NY & Pa 5s '37	100⅝	100⅝
Western Pacific 5s A '46	28	28
Western Union R E 4½s '50	56½	56½
Western Union 5s '51	55⅞	54⅞
Western Union 6½s '36	66½	66
Western Union 5s '60	54¼	53½
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	86½	86½
Youngstown Sheet 5s A '78	58¼	58

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Last Dec 6	Last Dec 5
3½s '47	101.30	101.20	101.29	101.28
1st 4¼s '47	102.5	102.2	102.2	102.4
4th 4¼s '38	103.17	103.15	103.16	103.16
US 3s '55	96.3	95.30	96.3	96.00
US 3⅛s '49	97.22	97.21	97.22	97.19
US 3⅜s '47	100.29	100.28	100.28	100.27
US 3¾s '56	102.4	102.4	102.4	102.5
US 4s '54	104.3	103.31	104.3	104.00
US 4¼s '52	108.	108.	108.	108.00

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low
Abitibi P&P 5s' 53	13⅜	12½
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	46	45⅝
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	45½	45½
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	45½	45½
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	45¼	45½
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	46½	46¼
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	45½	45½
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	45⅝	45½
Australia 4½s '56	66⅛	66¼
Australia 5s '55	71⅛	70⅝
Australia 5s '57	71¾	71
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	80	80
Austria (Lower) 7½s '50	46½	46½
Belgium (King) 6s '55	90⅞	90⅝
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	99⅜	99¼
Belgium (King) 7s '55	103	102½
Belgium (King) 7s '56	101¾	101¼
Berlin (City) 6½s '50	43	42
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	55½	55
Berlin Elec 6½s '59	52⅛	51½
Berlin Elec Rys 6½s '56	44⅝	44½
Berlin Elec 6s '55	50⅛	49⅛
Bogota (City) 8s '45	17	17
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '69	4½	4½
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	5⅜	5⅜
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	104½	104½
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	14⅞	14½
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	15	15
Breda (Ernesto) 7s '54 ww	65⅝	65⅝
Brisbane 6s '50	70¼	68⅞
Budapest (City) 6s '62	24½	24½
Buenos Aires 6s '61s (Prov)	21¾	20⅞
Bulgaria 7s '67	17	17
Bulgaria 7½s '68	24½	24½
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	12½	12¼
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	97¾	97¼
Canada (Dom) 4s '60	80	80
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	98½	98
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	9	8½
Chile (Bank) 6½s '57	10	10
Chile (Bank) 6½s '61	12⅛	12½
Chile (Bank) 6s '62	10½	10½
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	6¼	5⅞
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	6½	6
Chile (Rep) 6s '61	6⅛	6⅛
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	7	6⅞
Cologne (City) 6½s '50	41	40⅞
Colombia (Agr Bk 6s '47	20½	20½
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	29	29
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	29	28⅞
Copenhagen (City) 5s '52	69¼	69¼
Cordoba (City) 7s '37	30	30
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51	24⅝	24⅝
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	40⅝	40¼
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s '51	92	92
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	84⅝	84¾
Dominic (Rep) 5½s 1st '40	46½	38
Dutch EI 5½s March '53	100	100
Dutch EI 6s '47	100¼	100¼
Dutch EI sf 6s '62	100¼	100¼
Estonia Bank 7s '67	37¼	37¼
Fiat 7s '46 war	92½	92½
Finland 5½s '58	54⅝	53¼
Finland (Rep) 6½s '56	58	58
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	63⅝	63½
Framerican Dev 7½s '42	100¼	100⅛
French (Rep) 7s '49	119	119
French (Rep) 7½s '41	124¼	124¼
German 7s '49	70¼	70
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	55½	55½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	47¾	47⅝
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	48	48
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	56¾	56¼
Germ Con Agr 6½s '58 rcts	38¾	38½
Germ Gen Elec 6s '48	37	37
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65	49¾	49¾
Graz 8s '54	46½	46¼
Harpen 6s '49 ww	55	55
Hungary Mun 7s '46	16¾	16¾
Italy (King) 7s '51	99	98¾
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '50	32	32
Jap (Con Pwr) 7s '44	41½	41½
Jap (Im Gov 5½s '65	48½	48½
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	59½	59⅛
Yugoslavia Bk 7s '37	20	20
Karstadt 6s '43	28⅝	28⅝
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59	10½	10¼
Kreuger & Toll 5s ct	9½	9½
Lombard El 7s '52 ww	76¾	76¾
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	104½	104½
Meridionale El 7s '57	86½	86½
Misg Mill Mch 7s '56 xw	45	45
Milan (City) 6½s '52	81⅜	81⅜
Montevideo (City) 7s '52	95¼	95¼
New South Kales 5s '57	68	67½
New South Wales 5s '57	68	67⅛
New South Wales 5s '58	67	67
Nord Rys 6½s '50	104⅜	104¼
North German Lloyd 6s '47	44	44
Norway (King) 5s '63	73¼	73⅛
Norway (King) 5½s '65	80¼	80¼
Norway (King) 6s '43	82	82
Norway (King) 6s '44	81	81
Norway (King) 6s '52	80⅛	80
Norwegian El 5½s '57	60¼	60¼
Oriental Dev 5½s '58	42½	42½
Oslo (City) 6s '55	83	83
Peru (Gov) 6s '60	5½	5
Peru (Gov) 6s '61	5	5
Peru (Gov) 7s '59	7¼	7¼
Poland (Gov) 6s '40	55	55
Poland (Gov) 7s '47	52¾	52½
Poland (Gov) 8s '50	58	58
Porto Al e(City) 7½s '66	8	8
Prussia 6½s '51	44	44
Prussia 6s '52	43⅝	42½
Rhine Westphalia 6s '52	48⅜	48
Rhine Westphalia 6s '53 ww	48½	47¾
Rhine Westphalia 7s '50	55	55
Rhine Westphalia 6s '55 w	48½	48
Rhine Ruhr 6s '53	39	38
Rhinelbe 7s '46	46½	46⅛
Rio de Janeiro (City) 6½s '53	7¼	7¼
Rio G do Sul (State) 6s '68	9	9
Rome (City) 6½s '52	83¼	83¼
Royal Dutch 4s '45 ww	86	86
Sao Paulo (State) 6s '68	8½	8
Sao Paulo (State) 7s '56	9¼	9½
Sao Paulo (State) 7s '40	51	50¾
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '36	20	20
Saxon Pub Wks 6½s '51	47¼	47¼
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45	56	56
Saxon State 6½s '46	57	57
Serbs Cro & Slov 7s '62	18½	18⅛
Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62	19⅝	19⅝
Siemens 6½s '51	67¼	65⅝
Silesia Bk 6s '47	39⅝	39⅝
Silesia (Prov) 7s '58	40⅝	40½
Soissons (City) 6s '36	106	106
Sweden (King) 5½s '54	95	95
Taiwan Elec 5½s '71	41½	41⅛
Tokyo (City) 5½s '61	41½	41⅜
Tokyo Elec Lt 6s '53	31¼	31¼
Tyrol 7s '52	47½	47½
Ujigawa El Pow 1st 7s '45	40	40
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	103⅝	103½
Uni Stl W Burback 7s '51	92	92
Uni Stl W 6½s A '47	42⅝	42¼
Uni Stl W 6½s C '51	42⅝	42½
Unterelbe 6s '53	47	47
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '60	28⅝	28
Warsaw 7s '58	38	38
Westphalia El 6s '53	39	38¾

DUQUESNE LIGHT COMPANY

Duquesne Light Co. reports for the 12 months ended Oct. 31, 1932, balance of earnings for common dividends and surplus, after depreciation, preferred dividends and taxes, of $10,931,078, compared with $13,428,227 in the preceding 12 months. Gross earnings in the 12 months to Oct. 31 last, were $35,704,257, compared with $38,168,646 in the preceding 12 months. All common stock of the company is owned by Philadelphia Co.

The Editor's Puzzle

29

"Policy, as well as expediency, dictate a change," said the speaker. "The public is entitled to it, and I am going to see to it that it is given them. The newspapers are not, unfortunately, behind me, but I am determined I shall be given a fair play. The voters will go in batallions to the pols to vindicate me."

(Corrected form of puzzle which appears on Daily Features page)

New York Curb Market

By the Associated Press

INDUSTRIALS

Sales (in hundreds)	High	Low	12:30
2 Air Invest cv pf	5	5	5
†50 Alum Co Am	47½	44⅞	47½
†50 Alum Co Am pf	40	39½	40
1 Alum Ltd	19½	19½	19½
3 Am Cit P&LA	30	30	30
4 Am Cit P&LB	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
1 Am Cyan B	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
1 Am El Soc pf	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
4 Am Founders	⅜	⅜	⅜
22 Am Gas & El	26⅜	24⅞	25⅞
35 Am Sup Power	5⅛	5	5⅛
1 Am Sup P 1 p	58¼	58¼	58¼
1 Arctur Rad Tube	⅛	⅛	⅛
6 Ark Nat Gas	2	1⅞	1⅞
1 Ark Nat Gas A	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
2 As G&El A	2	1⅞	2
4 As Tel Ut	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
9 Atlas Corp	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝
B			
4 Blue Ridge	2¼	2¼	2¼
1 Blue Rid cv pf	26	26	26
15 Bras T & L	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝
C			
1 Can Marc Wirel	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1 Carnation	9	9	9
25 †Celanese 1st pf	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝
7 Cen St El	2⅝	2½	2½
25 Cities Service	3	2⅞	2⅞
1 Cit Serv pf	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
1 Claude Neon Lts	⅝	⅝	⅝
2 Col G&E cv pf	77	75¾	76¾
5 Comwlth & So war	⅜	⅜	⅜
3 Cord Corp	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
2 Creole Pet	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
1 Crocker Wh	4¼	4¼	4¼
1 Crown C Intl A	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
D			
5 Deere & Co	9¼	8⅝	9
2 De Forest	⅝	⅝	⅝
5 Dubilier Con	1/16	1/16	1/16
E			
156 El Bond & Sh	18¾	17¼	18⅝
4 El Bond & Sh pf	33¾	31	31
3 El Pow As A	4½	4½	4½
1 Elect Sh pf	40	40	40
1 Empire Pow	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
3 Evans Wallo	¼	¼	¼
F			
1 Feder Met	17½	17½	17½
2 Fisk Rub	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
G			
1 Gen Aviation	3	3	3
3 Goldman Sachs	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
†10 Gt A&P 1st pf	118	118	118
1 Gulf Oil Pa	28	28	28
H			
1 Hap Candy St A	⅜	⅜	⅜
6 Hudson Bay M&S	3¼	3¼	3¼
1 Hygrade Fd	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
I			
1 Ind Ter Ill B	2¼	2¼	2¼
1 Ins Co N Am	32¼	32¼	32¼
4 Intercon Petrol	1/16	1/16	1/16
†35 Int'l Hyd-El pf	17¾	17¾	17¾
3 Inter Util B	1⅜	1¼	1¼
K			
1 Kerr Lake	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
L			
15 Lake Shore M	29½	28⅝	29¼
1 Lefcourt Real	1	1	1
2 Lone Star Gas	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
M			
1 Mangel Strs	½	½	½
1 Marion St Shov	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1 Mavis Bott A	⅜	⅜	⅜
23 Mid West Util	¼	¼	¼
4 Mid West Ut pf xw	1½	1	1
3 Mount Prod	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
N			
2 Nat Bellas Hess	1½	1⅜	1⅜
1 Nat Trans	6¾	6¾	6¾
4 Niag Hud Pow	14¼	14⅛	14¼
1 Niag Hud A war	11/16	11/16	11/16
1 Niag Share Md B	5	5	5
2 Novadel-Ag	44	43¾	44
O			
8 Ohio Cop	⅛	⅛	⅛
P			
1 Pa Wat & Pow	52½	52½	52½
5 Phoenix Sec	½	½	½
1 Premier Gold	1/16	1/16	1/16
2 Pub Ut Hold war	1/16	1/16	1/16
2 Pub Ut Hold xw	⅝	⅝	⅝
R			
25 †Rwy & Ltg Sec	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
2 Relian Intl A	2	2	2
1 Roan A Cop	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
S			
2 St Regis Pap	2⅞	2¾	2¾
1 Selected Indus	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1 Sel Ind (al ctf)	39¾	39¾	39¾
†25 Sherwin-Wms	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝
28 St Oil Ind	22¾	22⅝	22¾
1 Swiss-Am El pf	34	34	34
T			
14 Teck-Hugh G	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
1 Texon Oil	8	8	8
2 Transcont Air	3½	3½	3½
U			
1 Unit Corp war	3	3	3
1 Unit Founders	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
7 United Gas	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞
7 Un Lt&Pw A	4	3⅞	4
2 Unit Prof Shar	¾	¾	¾
2 U S Elec Pow	¾	¾	¾
†50 U S Play Cd (t)	11½	11½	11½
2 Unit Verde (.40)	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
4 Utility Equities	2¼	2¼	2⅜
2 Util Pow & Lt	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
W			
1 West Auto Sup A (1)	10	10	10
7 Wr Hargr (.22½b)	3	3	3

CURB DOMESTIC BONDS

Sales	High	Low	12:30
1 Alumin Co 5s '52	94	94	94
2 Am Cmwl P 6s '40	1¼	1¼	1¼
1 Am G&E 5s 2028	83¼	83¼	83¼
1 Am G & P 6s '39	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝
2 Am P & L 6s 2016	55	55	55
1 Am Roll M 5s '48	50	50	50
2 Am Roll M 4½s'33	56	56	56
3 Appal Gas 6s '45 B	4½	4½	4½
23 Appal Elec Pow 5s'56	84⅛	84	84⅛
2 Ark P&L 5s'56	79	79	79
9 As Elec 4½s'53	42½	41½	41½
2 AsG&E5½s'38 inv ctf	20⅞	20¼	20⅞
15 As G&E 5s '50	22¼	21½	22¼
3 As G&E 5½s '77	26	26	26
10 As G&E 5s '68	21¾	21¼	21¼
4 As G & E 4½s '48	20	20	20
20 As G & E 4½s'49 C	20	19½	20
1 As Tel Ut 5½s'44 C	21¼	21¼	21¼
1 As Tel Ut 6s '33	38	38	38
1 As T&T 5½s '55 A	27¾	27¾	27¾
5 Bell T Can 5s '57 B	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛
6 Birm El 4½s '68	74	73⅝	74
4 Birming Gas 5s '59	55	55	55
1 Broad Riv P 5s'54 A	45	45	45
6 Caro P & L 5s'5	61⅝	61	61
1 Cen Ill P S 5s '68 G	74½	74½	74½
2 Cen Ill P S 4½s'67 F	69	68⅞	69
2 Cen P&L 5s '56	63⅝	63⅝	63⅝
1 Chi Dist E 4½s '70A	78¼	78¼	78¼
1 Cities Ser 5s '66	35½	35½	35½
31 Cities Ser 5s '50	36⅞	36⅝	36⅞
1 Cit S Gas 5½s '42	47	47	47
11 Cit S P & L 5½s'49	39	38⅝	38⅝
2 Cit S Pow 5½s '52	39¼	39	39¼
9 Clev E Ill 5s '39	105	105	105
1 Comwlth Ed 5s '53A	102	102	102
3 Comwl Ed 4½s '56C	96½	95⅝	95⅝
3 Comwl Ed 4½s '60E	95¾	95¾	95¾
3 Comwl Ed 4s '81 F	86¾	86⅝	86⅝
6 Comwl Ed 5½s '62G	104½	104½	104½
3 Comwl Sub 5½s '48A	73½	73	73½
1 Conn L&P 4½s '56C	102¼	102¼	102¼
1 Conn Riv P 5s '52A	93¾	93¾	93¾
3 Con GEL&P B 4s'81	97	97	97
2 Con Gas Ut 6s '43A	23	22⅝	23
1 Consum P 4½s '58	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
10 Cont G&E 5s '58 A	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛
6 Cont Oil 5½s '37	95⅜	95⅜	95⅜
2 Crane Co 5s '40	63	63	63
5 Cudahy P 5s '46	100	100	100
5 Dallas P&L 6s '49A	105⅝	105	105⅝
5 Dayton P&L 5s '41	104½	104	104½
1 Det G Gas 6s '47A	87½	87½	87½
2 Det C Gas 5s '50 B	82¾	82¾	82¾
3 Dix Gulf G 6½s '37A	81	81	81
6 East Ut Inv 5s 54 A	20⅝	20	20
7 Elec P&L 5s 2030	43	42¾	43
3 Empire Dis E 5s '52	48¾	47½	48¾
18 Empire O&R 5½s '42	37	36½	37
1 Fed Wat 5½s'54	42¼	42¼	42¼
1 Fstone Cot M 5s'48	75½	75½	75½
5 Fisk Rub 5½s'31	43½	43½	43½
4 Fisk R 5½s '31 cod	43½	43½	43½
2 Fisk R 8s '41 cod	52½	52½	52½
15 Fla P&L 5s '54	60½	60	60½
1 Fla P 5½s '79 A	59½	59½	59½
5 Gary E&G 5s '34 A	63	61¼	62½
17 Gatin P 5s '56	64⅛	63	64⅛
2 Gen Pub Ut 6½s '33	29½	29½	29½
3 Gen W Wk 5s '43 A	40½	40	40
2 Gen WWk 6s'44 B	11	10¾	1¾
5 Gen WWks 6sB'44cod	10½	10½	10½
1 Geo Car Pow 5s'52	84½	84½	84½
12 Geo Pow 5s '67	78	77¼	78
1 Grand Trnk 6½s'36	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛
3 Grt Nor P 5s'35	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
5 Gulf Oil Pa 5s '47	97½	97½	97½
1 Gulf Oil Pa 5s '37	99½	99½	99½
8 Hood Rub 7s '36	50½	50⅛	50⅛
2 Hood R 5½s '36	41	41	41
2 Hous Lt&P 5s '53A	97	97	97
25 Ill Pow&L 5½s'57	55	54	54
2 Ill Pow&L 6s'53 A	69¾	69¾	69¾
5 Ill Pw&L 5½s'54B	67¼	67¼	67¼
3 Ind&Mich 5s'55	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛
3 Indnapls Wat 5½'53	101¼	101¼	101¼
2 Insull Ut In 6s'40B	1¼	1¼	1¼
10 Inter P Sec 7s'57E	89	89	89
4 Inter Sec Am 5s'47	45⅛	45	45
1 Int P Svc 5s'56 D	68¾	68¾	68¾
1 Int P Svc 4½s'58	62	62	62
4 Jer C P&L 4½s'61C	88⅝	88⅝	88⅝
1 Kop Gas&C 5s'47	70	70	70
7 Lehigh PS 6s 2026 A	70½	70	70½
5 Los Ang G&E 5s'61	96½	96½	96½
10 LouisG&EKy 4½'61C	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛
2 Metro Ed 4s '71	75	75	75
2 Metro Ed 5s '62 F	86⅞	86⅞	86⅞
3 Mid W Ut 5s '34	8⅛	8½	8½
1 Mid W Ut 5s '35	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
2 Mid StP 5½s'45 A	30	28½	28½
2 Miss P&L Co 5s '57	78	78	78
1 Miss Riv P 5s '51	102	102	102
5 Montrl LH&P5s'51A	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞
2 Mont LH&P 5s'70B	89	89	89
2 Narragansett 5s '57	99½	99½	99½
5 Narragansett 5s'57 B	99¼	99¼	99¼
5 Nat P&L 5s 2030 B	63⅞	63⅝	63⅝
8 Nat Pub Svc 5s '78	19	18¾	18¾
1 Nevada Cal E 5s '56	61⅞	61⅞	61⅞
3 N Eng G&E 5s '50	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛
5 N Eng G&E 5s '48	54	53⅜	54
4 N Eng G&E 5s '47	54¾	54¾	54¾
3 N Eng Pow 5s '48	55½	55½	55½
2 NY Chic & StL 6s'35	20	20	20
43 NY Pow&Lt 4½s'67	92¼	92	92
6 Niag Fall P 6s '50	106	106	106
1 Nor A L&P 5½s '56A	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝
2 Nor Cont Ut 5½s'48A	33	33	33
1 Nor Ind PubS5s66C	83¾	83¾	83¾
1 Nor Oh P&L 5½s'51	98	98	98
1 Nor State P 5½s '40	84½	84½	84½
5 Nor State P 4½s '61	90¾	90¾	90¾
5 Ogden Gas 5s '45	94	94	94
9 Ohio Pow 4½s '56D	93¾	93¾	93¾
4 Okla G&E 5s '50	84	84	84
6 Pac G&E 4½s'60F	97	97	97
12 Pac G&E 5½s'52C	104½	104¼	104½
1 Pac P&L 5s '55	62⅝	62⅝	62⅝
5 Pen Cen P&L 5½s'77	75½	75⅛	75½
1 Pen-Oh Ed 5½s'59B	65	65	65
1 Pen Oh P&L 5½s'54A	99	99	99
28 Peo GL&C 6s'57C	103¾	103⅜	103⅜
7 Peop L&P 5s '79	1½	1½	1½
5 Phila El 5s '66	107½	107½	107½
1 Piedmont El 6½s'60A	63⅝	63⅝	63⅝
3 Proctr&G 4½s'47	103¾	103¾	103¾
14 Pb Sv N Ill 4½s'81F	83¼	83	83¼
6 Pb Sv N Ill 4½'37G	100⅞	100⅝	100⅞
5 Pg Sd P&L 5s'50 C	65	64⅛	65
1 Pg Sd P&L 4½s'50D	58⅛	58⅛	58⅛
87 Rem Arms 5½s'33	95	94	95
3 Ryerson&S 5s'43	81	81	81
5 StL Gas&C 6s'47	15	14¼	15
14 Safe H W 4½s'79	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
2 S Dgo G&E 5½'60D	104½	104½	104½
3 S Joanq L&P 5'57D	93	93	93
2 Schulte RE 6s'35 xw	8¼	8¼	8¼
2 Seattle Lt 5s'49	40	40	40
5 Shawg W&P 4½'67A	58¼	58¼	58¼
4 Shawg W&P 4½'70D	58⅜	58⅜	58⅜
1 Sioux C G&E 6sA'47	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛
3 SEP&L 6s 2025 A xw	70⅝	70¼	70¼
6 So Cal Ed 5s'51	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
1 So Cal Ed 5s'54	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
10 So Ind G&E 5½s'57	102⅝	102⅝	102¾
8 South Nat Gas 6s'44	43½	43	43½
1 So'w G&E 5s'57 A	78¼	78¼	78¼
1 Stand G&E 6s '35	55⅛	55⅛	55⅛
1 Stand G&E 6s '51	45	45	45
3 Stand G&E 6s '66	45¾	45¾	45¾
3 Stand P&L 6s '57	43½	43¼	43½
2 Syracuse L 5s '57 B	103	103	103
18 Tex P&L 5s '56	79⅞	79½	79⅞
1 Tide Wat P 5s'79A	63	63	63
22 Toledo Ed 5s '62	95¼	95¼	95¼
6 Tri Util 5s '79	⅝	⅝	⅝
3 Union Gulf Cor 5s'50	100	100	100
10 Unit El NJ 4s '49	100⅛	100	100
1 Un L&P 6½s '74	52	52	52
13 Un L&Ry 5½s '52	52¾	52	52
2 Un L&Ry 6s'52 A	80¼	80¼	80¼
6 U S Rub 6s '33	88⅛	88	88
1 US Rub 6½s '35	42	42	42
2 Van Camp Pg 6s '48	20⅜	20½	20⅜
1 Virg El & Pw 5s'55A	95½	95½	95½
3 West Tex Ut 5s'57A	46⅝	46½	46⅝
1 Westvco Chl 5½s'37	103	103	103

FOREIGN BONDS (Sales in $1000)

Sales	High	Low	12:30
1 Baden C Mun 7s'51	49	49	49
5 Cent Bk Ger 6s'52A	39	39	39
14 Cent Bk Ger 6s'51B	52½	52	52
3 Com Prv Bk 5½s'37	51⅜	51⅜	51⅜
3 Ercole M El 6½'53A	65¼	65¼	65¼
2 Europ Mg 7s'67 C	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛
9 Ger C Mun 7s'47	44¾	44	44
27 Ger C Mun 6s'47	45¾	45¼	45¼
5 Hamburg El 5½s '38	60½	60½	60½
1 Isotta Fras 7s '42 xw	64	64	64
7 It Sup Pw 6s '63A	49	48	48
9 Prussia El 6s '54	44¾	44½	44½
6 Ruhr Gas 6½s '53 A	48¾	48¾	48¾
1 Russian 6½s 1919	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
11 Russ 6½s ctf N C19	1⅞	1½	1⅞
5 Russ 5½s 1921	2½	2½	2½
1 Santiago Chile 7s '49	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
1 Santiago Chile 7s'61	5	5	5
1 Sauda Falls 5s '55 A	103	103	103
3 Saxon Pub Wks 6s'37	53	52	53
2 Stinnes 7s '36 xw	42¾	42¾	42¾
3 Stinnes 7s '46 xw	40	39¾	40
2 Un Ind 6½s '41	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛

†Actual sales.

PHILADELPHIA CO. EARNINGS

Philadelphia Co. and subsidiaries report for the 12 months ended Oct. 31, 1932, balance of earnings for common dividends and surplus, after preferred dividends, depreciation and interest, of $5,785,788, compared with $11,795,765 in the preceding 12 months. Gross earnings in the latest 12 months' period were $48,877,413, compared with $57,625,937 the year earlier. The company is controlled by Standard Gas & Electric Co.

Foreign Debt Situation Is Trade Burden

Since the national election New England business has been awaiting developments upon war debts (specifically the Dec. 15 payments by foreign countries), international relations and the tariff issue, according to the current summary of New England business, just issued by the National Shawmut Bank of Boston.

"It is only natural," the bank says, "that business sentiment in New England tends to await the disposition of these impotrant problems confronting the country."

During the month of October the bank reports that favorable signs of improvement were indicated by the more than seasonal increase in production, distribution and employment in New England. The broad decline in commodity prices was an unfavorable factor.

October was the fourth consecutive month in which New England manufacturing plants increased their operations more than seasonally.

The distribution of finished and semi-finished goods in New England was slightly greater in October than in September, and employment in Massachusetts manufacturing plants also increased contrary to the usual seasonal movement.

COTTON CROP ESTIMATE

NEW YORK, Dec. 6—Average guess of 80 members of the New York cotton exchange on government cotton crop figure was 12,146,000 bales compared with the government Nov. 1, estimate of 11,947,000.

MANSFIELD, NOTTS.

LITOXEL

Pure English Beef Suet

For Christmas Puddings, Pastry and Cakes. Contains no preservatives or flour of any kind. GUARANTEED ABSOLUTELY PURE.

SAVES TIME AND MONEY

Manufactured by WILFRID BAUGH, SKEGBY, NOTTS. Sold in 2 oz., ¼ lb, ½ lb. and 1 lb. packets. Price 1/2 per lb.

Also loose in 7 lb. or 14 lb. boxes. If your Grocer does not stock it, ask him to obtain it for you.

For Economical Winter Pastime join the Studio "Jig Saw" Puzzle Library

Puzzles made to order for Christmas and New Year Gifts. Price from 3s. 6d.

MISS VIVIENNE SCOTT

The Studio, 91c Drake St., Rochdale, Lancs.

If unable to call please write

LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND

Everything sold at an Irwin Store is GUARANTEED to give satisfaction and to be absolutely pure.

FOR over 70 years Irwins have adhered faithfully to a generous policy, which, today, makes their name a household word wherever quality and value are appreciated. Their famous guarantee specifies a complete refund of purchase money should any article fail to give complete satisfaction.

Over 180 Branches Including Liverpool, Birkenhead, Wallasey, Oswestry, Chester, Colwyn Bay, Southport, & Lytham-St. Annes

IRWINS for GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

Cockaynes for EXCLUSIVE and INEXPENSIVE COATS

While maintaining the usual high standard of quality, Coat prices at Cockaynes are exceptionally low this season.

This means that by going to Cockaynes you can get an exclusive Coat embodying all the latest ideas in design and detail and entirely individual—and better value than ever.

T. B. & W. COCKAYNE LTD. SHEFFIELD

Kendals for Gifts

Christmas . . . the enchantment of the log fire . . . friends . . . gifts . . . the joy of giving . . . the difficulty of choosing gifts. In this year of economy even more critical buying is necessary than ever before.

Come to Kendals where the prices are lower but the quality unchanged.

Kendal Milne & Co. MANCHESTER ENGLAND

Adorable Lavender

The Ideal Christmas Gift

Potter & Moore's Mitcham Lavender Coffrets and flacons, make lovely gifts for friends of either sex. If it is desired to make a gift to a Lady, then a Coffret of Potter & Moore's Mitcham Lavender will be a compliment to her good taste as well as a tribute to her refinement.

For Gentlemen there are gifts which will prove as useful as they are handsome.

On Sale at all high class Drug Stores and Beauty Counters.

The Coffret illustrated contains a flask of Potter & Moore's Mitcham Lavender and a Jar of the well-known Powder Cream.

Potter & Moore's MITCHAM LAVENDER

Potter & Moore Ltd., Lavender House London, England

INEXPENSIVE . . . as they are smart

ANKLE TAILORED . . . OF COURSE

DELTA 4617—Brown Glove Calf, trimmed with Snake. 4618—Green Glove Calf.....18/9

DELTA 4619—Patent with Mat Calf strappings......18/9

DELTA 4602—Brown Willow Calf with creased vamp.....16/9

LOTUS & DELTA

BRITAINS BEST KNOWN BRANDS FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN

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One of the finest and best equipped stores for ladies and children in the north of England. Gentlemen's Outfitting

of Charm and Distinction

Prices are most reasonable. Please shop early.

Cafe Restaurant Orchestra

Liberty Agents for Southport and District

Lord Street, Southport, Eng.

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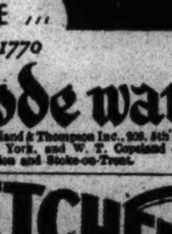
Established 1770



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FLETCHERS DELICIOUS CHUTNEY SAUCE 6½d and 9½d BOTTLES

Prepared from Finest Mangoes, Choicest Fruits, Spices and Malt Vinegar. Thoroughly wholesome, appetising and delicious.

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100 CAR SHOWROOMS

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Garden and Farm Seeds, Bulbs, Plants, Roses, etc. Catalogue Free Please ask for it

CATHEDRAL STREET MANCHESTER

ARCHITECTURE · HOME BUILDING · GARDENS

Invading the Land of Sagebrush

Cacti 'At Home' to the Plant Collector

By LESTER BOWNTREE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Carmel, Calif.

NOW that cacti and succulents are occupying the crest of the wave of popularity, are being grown in special gardens, both indoors and out, and are given prominent sections at our flower shows, the breath of the desert has crept into gardens and homes throughout the land and people are wishing to know more about desert matters.

The desert is something that must be personally encountered and felt, to be appreciated. To know it, one must visit it, live in it, sleep on it. One must be on the spot to watch the dawn, and at evening see the sun go down in indescribable glory, feel the mystery of its air, catch the message carried on its winds, sense the texture of its rough-clad hills, breathe deeply of the aroma of creosote and sage.

An Irresistible Land

It is an inhospitable land. Physical discomfort is the price it demands of its devotees. But once you have tasted of the savor you return again and again as though drawn by a magnet. You wonder why you came—and yet no sooner have you freed yourself from its toils than the urge springs up afresh and you find yourself planning another expedition to this beckoning country of sand and sagebrush.

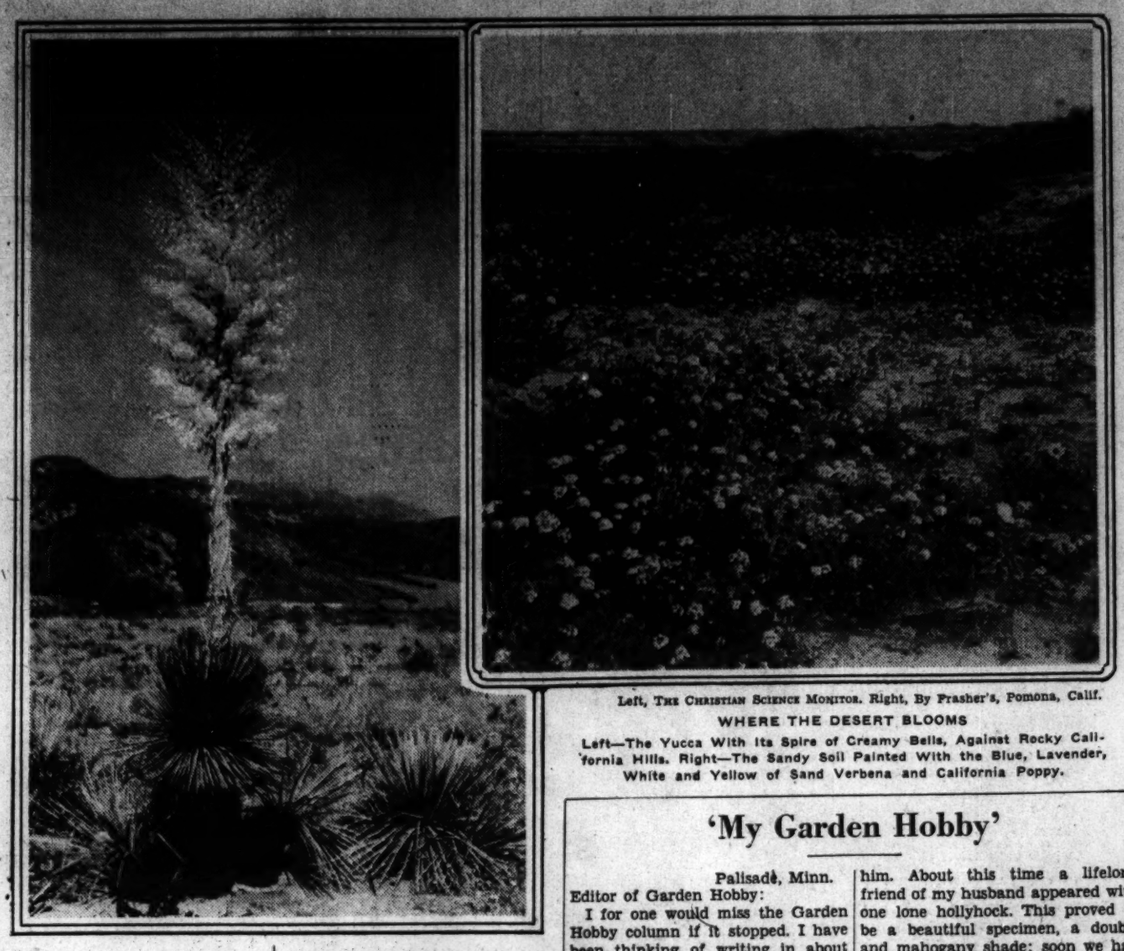
There are deserts and deserts. Weary stretches of nothingness, accented only by piles of tin cans or bleaching bones. High barren mesas, rockstrewn, and table lands where the gray-leaved, gray-berried juniper takes footing in the stony crevice, takes nourishment from unbelievably small findings and stands out gnarled and shaggy against a background of rock and sky. There are wide expanses of apparent waste lands where cacti and other especially equipped plants proclaim by virtue of adaptability to environment, a defiant victory over circumstances. Others where on one hand precipitate mountains with snow-capped summits pierced by the dark spines of pine trees forbiddingly bar the way and on the other the blue-gray sagebrush covers the land for miles, grows purple in the distance and joins the far-off haze of the horizon. There are deserts where the fiery tongues of thorny ocotillo tip the whiplike stems that rise some 20 feet from the sand and where, near by, tall shrubs of the Matilija poppy are adorned with huge white, golden-centered blooms, whose translucent crepelike petals shine in striking contrast to the relentless surroundings. And again there are deserts where the gnarled and angular lines of the grotesque Joshua tree (in reality a yucca) are silhouetted against the cloudless sky, the panicles of white bloom terminating the clumsy branches. There are arms, too, of desert lands, which upon distant contact with civilization take on a friendly and more human touch. These are confined by the soft folds of hills, are dotted with little oases of green and spread on their floors smiling carpets of tender annual wild flowers.

Expression of Beauty

Each type of desert has its own expression of beauty. Each has its own period of characteristic bloom. Flowering shrubs, pentstemons, tall compositæ and vivid orange-scarlet mallows turn the high mesas into wild flower gardens of striking beauty; blossoms of magenta, yellow and shell-pink star the crests, stems and leaf tips of the repellent cacti, and the sandy soil is everywhere painted with vivid color. Tracts of pink sand verbenas entirely cover the ground. Leafless shrubs, spiny plants, plants with inflated stems, and naked plants, all break loose in a riot of bloom.

Low flat mats of dried foliage take on new life and color. The green-barked palo verde tree bedecks itself with delicate flowers of bright yellow, the desert willow (Chilopsis linearis) becomes fairlylike with fragrant lilac and yellow, and the parosela shrubs of many species are covered with flowers of purple and blue. The chaste white flowers of the desert lily rise from surroundings unbelievably bleak and strange. It is always a surprise to find this Easter lily-like plant thriving in places so dry and bare and yet so apparently congenial. Evening primroses, yellow and white, add charm and fragrance to early morning and evening, and from rocky hillsides the yucca's spires of creamy bells rise in soaring grandeur.

At all seasons the desert has its fascination. If you would find it at its best go into it at blossom time. There drink of its beauty and give its charm time to penetrate. If you wish to clarify your outlook, widen your vision, spend a week or two on the desert's noiseless sands. You will return home with gladness in your heart and a promise that this contact will not, must not, be your last.



Left, The Christian Science Monitor. Right, By Frasher's, Pomona, Calif.

WHERE THE DESERT BLOOMS

Left—The Yucca With Its Spire of Creamy Bells, Against Rocky California Hills. Right—The Sandy Soil Painted With the Blue, Lavender, White and Yellow of Sand Verbena and California Poppy.

Bulbs for Window Bloom

WHEN arranging the winter window garden, an order of a hundred bulbs will plant about 25 pots of winter-blooming flowers. The number of bowls will depend of course on the size and arrangement chosen. Some interiors call for a few very showy large bowls, whereas others need small bowls that may be fitted into window boxes or larger containers in charming groupings. If one plant fades before another, it may be replaced without discarding the whole collection. A much more modest purchase will give days of bloom, but when it is possible to fill a winter with flowers at a price that averages 15 cents a pot, dependent entirely upon the type of bulb selected, it is a temptation to lure many a home to the luxury of tulips, crocuses and hyacinths in midwinter.

Of all the varieties of bulbs for forcing, the paper-white narcissus and its intimates, the Soliel d'Or, the same type as the paper white but of a sunny yellow color with orange cups, and the Chinese Sacred Lily are the most joyous to grow. They almost spring into bloom before your very eyes; in fact the Chinese lily will root, grow and bloom in a month's time. This flower is beautiful with silvery-white flower and orange-yellow cup, and has an entrancing fragrance. The hyacinths come very close to these varieties of narcissus for indoor culture, and if the smaller bulbs and single varieties are selected quite equal them. The Roman hyacinths are most graceful with their bell-like flowers of clear, lovely color hung on delicate stems, and not at all to be spurned for the more showy bunched varieties, so valuable for the spring garden display.

Tulips Also

With just a shade more ambition the early flowering tulips, both single and double, and the crocuses may be grown. Under good conditions the Darwins and the daffodils will succeed, but these cannot be forced into bloom as early as the other kinds so that sometimes by the time they come in the house eyes are already on the garden outdoors where crocuses are in bloom and many spring flowers well along.

If a few salient facts are kept in mind these bulbs are easily grown. The type of container selected should be high enough to support the grown plant firmly: paper whites and Chinese lilies like fairly shallow bowls with pebbles to hold the bulbs in place, and crocuses need only an inch of covering. Hyacinths are attractive gown in the kind of a glass vase made especially for them, where the upper part of the vase holds the bulb securely, while the roots hang down into the water. Or hyacinths do very well in regular flowerpots. Azalea pots, shallower in relation to their diameter than standard flowerpots, are the correct choice for tulips, and daffodils.

Stones, Sand, Fiber

After the right container is selected the material that the bulbs are to be grown in is the next consideration. Water, and stones, bulb fiber or equal quantities of a rich garden soil and humus with the addition of 10 per cent sand—these are the possibilities. The paper whites and Chinese grow beautifully in pebbles. Bulb fiber is a soil substitute, treated with fertilizer so that it gives the plant food, and can be used in containers without drainage. In this daffodils and hyacinths will flourish as well as the paper-white narcissus. For the tulips and crocuses the soil is best, but it may be used for the others instead of the bulb fiber or pebbles.

When the bulbs are planted they should be put in a dark place and kept watered until the root system has been thoroughly established. The time required for this varies, but the roots should fill the pan, and the bulb should start to sprout. Paper whites will require about three weeks, the Chinese lily less, the hyacinths, early tulips and crocuses from six to eight weeks, and the Darwins and daffodils from 10 to 11 weeks. If no cellar is available the bulbs requiring a long time for root development may be buried outside in a trench with a covering of leaves so that they may be dug up easily even though the ground be frozen.

Keep Them Moist

After the root system is established the plants are ready for the growing periods. They prefer a fairly cool atmosphere to an overheated room; they need several hours of sun a day, and a moist, well-drained spot for their roots. To protect bulbs from drying out in a steam-heated room, pots may be placed in larger bowls and packed around with peat moss which is to be kept watered.

Even when the flowering time is over, the bulbs are not useless, they should be allowed to grow until, even though watered, their leaves wilt, when they should be kept in a dry place until the fall planting season comes again when they may be put into the garden to bloom gayly with the crowd.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor by Frank Fleming

Spring Freshness in the Winter Window Achieved by a Well-Planned Garden of Bulbs Is a Genuine Delight.

Tree Repairing

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Many a fine old tree might be spared to years of usefulness by a little attention at the first signs of decline. Decay usually starts where a mechanical injury has left an opening, such as improper pruning, an abrasion of the bark by rodents or otherwise, splitting of limbs or trunk, or any of a number of other reasons. It is well, then, to be ever on the alert for any sign of decay in the most prized possessions of the garden and nip any indication of decline in its incipient stage.

If, however, decay has secured a foothold in any of your trees, a little care now may save it, and winter is a good time to do any tree repairing that is needed.

The first thing to do in treating any decayed spot in a tree is to cut back to live tissue throughout the decayed portion. This is absolutely essential if permanent results are to be had. Then paint the entire exposed areas with creosote. Creosote is a disinfectant as well as a preservative, so do a thorough job of painting.

The cavity is then ready to be filled with concrete. Small cavities might well be filled with a mixture of one part of cement to two of sand; in large openings the mixture may be much lighter. In any case, the cavity should be completely filled to the last small crevice, the object being to exclude all air. After the concrete has set, give the exposed surface and surrounding area a heavy coat of paint to provide an air-tight sealing. Concrete work should not, of course, be done during freezing weather. If heavy freezes come directly after cement has been used, some protection can be given by wrapping blankets around it. Cleaning and sterilizing of cavities can be done any time during the winter, leaving the actual filling until spring if there is any danger of the work being undone by freezing temperatures.

Pool in Front

More of our front lawns need a touch of something to break the customary bareness. A pool placed between the street and the home can be bridged, making an attractive approach to the home. It would be desirable to have the bridge constructed of timber that would match the prevailing trees. The property can be made still more attractive by using the same material for posts at the street entrance.

For Shady Nooks

The large, single flowers of white kerria (rhodotypus kerrioides), an attractive shrub from flower-loving Japan, stand out with startling clearness among the greens of other things. It grows to a medium size and blooms in the northern United States the latter part of May or the first of June. When we see the golden—almost tinkling—little bells on the swaying branches of the forsythia sending out the blooms even before the leaves, we know that spring is really here. It does equally well close to the house or in your shady corner

To Root Cuttings

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Every gardener arrives at the period when he wants to grow some plants from cuttings but he is often deterred from doing so because he does not have the professional's equipment. He need not be discouraged, though, for a little ingenuity will provide a cutting box good enough for most plants. The two essentials for this work are bottom heat and moist atmosphere, neither of which is easy to supply in the home. Conditions approximating the ideal may be provided, though, at little or no cash outlay. The old terrarium or any large glass jar that can be covered will make a good cutting case. Put in it three or four inches of clean, sharp sand that contains no humus, such as we find along the sea or lake shores or that used by masons. Thoroughly moisten the sand with hot water and set away to cool down to a temperature of about 70 degrees. Then insert the cuttings in the sand and cover the jar until the sides and top are overspread with steam, when the top should be tilted a little to provide fresh air. Steam or condensed moisture on the glass is an indication that fresh air is needed.

By careful observation and the exercise of a little plant sense, cuttings of most house plants and many hardy plants can be rooted in such a container. The main essentials are to maintain a fairly uniform temperature, provide moisture and fresh air at all times, and to shield the cuttings with a sheet of paper from a too hot sun.

Among the Viburnums we have the oval-leaved arrow-wood (viburnum dentantum) and the sweet viburnum (v. lentago) or sheep's berry. The latter will please the birds for the bluish-black fruit stays on all winter.

'My Garden Hobby'

Palisade, Minn.

Editor of Garden Hobby:

I for one would miss the Garden Hobby column if it stopped. I have been thinking of writing in about the aquarium I made out of wind shields and cement. First my husband made a stand or table out of wood. The top of the stand was set down into a frame 1½ inches so as to leave room for a good foundation for the cement. This space I filled with cement. Then I set the pieces of wind shield into this cement before it set and braced the glass with strips with notches cut in to slip over the glass. This held the glass in an upright position until it set. To make forms for the corners, I took soap or apple boxes and cut them corner wise and used them for forms. The cement should be three inches thick so as to give plenty of room for the glass to be embedded at ends. Let it harden well before taking off the forms. I reinforced mine with heavy wire. I painted the cement of this aquarium different shades of green and yellow so as to look mossy. I suggest that if we give up a Garden Hobby column we have a new suggestions or new ideas column. (Mrs.) F. S.

* * *

Harvey, Ill.

Dear Editor:

For us, it is gardening-in-pots time. But my summer garden was a joy. I sent for the Scottish seed catalogue advertised in the Monitor. Imagine the fun I had sharing these different seeds? I selected names foreign to what I had ever heard, and the majority were different.

The lovely red tassel flowers in a bouquet made quite a splash of color. All in all my summer garden was a huge success — thanks to the exchanges made through the Garden column.

Now I am gardening indoors. I have about eight different varieties of coleus, three different begonias, snapdragons, wandering Jew, a fern and a Jerusalem cherry, with an amaryllis and a cactus for variety. The bird cage is hung in the midst of this and the bird repays us with his priceless songs.

I enjoy sharing seeds with friends. I have some queer seeds that take three months to germinate. They are from Australia and are the cassia seeds. Sincerely, (Mrs.) D. E. W.

* * *

Boulevard, Calif.

Dear Successful Gardeners:

May a would-be gardener come into the column? I tried so hard to have a garden when we came into Mountain Empire and settled on our government claim. Enthusiasm carried me a long way. I planted, watered and watched tiny plants spring up to greet me. They grew splendidly until a quail found them and called the clan to breakfast. If anything escaped their eye then the rabbits got a taste—if the squirrel didn't beat him to it. Egg-plant stood unmolested until a cloudburst swept it and many movable objects away down the arroyo. I then turned my energies to rock gardening. I made rock baskets and filled them with cactus. I built a dam to impound the water that trickles merrily down the hillside beyond my back windows.

The natural growth of shrubs here includes manzanita, sumac, redshank, wild lilac, live oak, holly, juniper, sage, yucca, Spanish bayonette, California evergreen cherry, and by keeping underbrush cleared away and making the best of our resources we may always have beauty, freedom, quiet and rest.

It is worth a lifetime of work to know how to appreciate nature. I speak of the sunrise, sunset, storms, and natural beauty. What greater garden could I want?

(Mrs.) C. D. D.

* * *

North Adams, Mass.

Dear Friends:

Through reading the garden articles in The Christian Science Monitor I have found inspiration to go about making a garden with a handful of ground!

When we first moved to our present home it seemed just right for a modest couple but absolutely lacking in flower garden space. The first year all thoughts of flower-growing were shut out. About this time I began to read the garden articles in the Monitor. I was much impressed with an article regarding a small boy who had the bigness of heart to be grateful for a garden before it was found. Later it materialized for him. About this time a lifelong friend of my husband appeared with one lone hollyhock. This proved to be a beautiful specimen, a double and mahogany shade; soon we had hollyhocks to give to others.

This brought the desire to have more flowers to give, and now this last year the garden has appeared and a small plot of ground elsewhere, under the kitchen windows, grew tomatoes and cabbage—a real vegetable garden. The flower garden was divided into two equal parts by a small path. Half was given over to growing zinnias, the giant and the buttonhole varieties. The colors were exquisite and so many blossoms and buds! One day I found a bird bath in one of the shops and oh, what joy! There was room for it in the center of the zinnias. Later, from our sleeping porch we could hear the birds bathing in the bath.

The other half offered a recreation ground—room enough for that! We built an outside fireplace with bricks and used our soapstone griddle. There is a cement wall up to the garden, and this makes it a very handy place to cook over the open fire.

We could close in the back porch with curtains and bring out the table with camp dishes and everybody step up to the fireplace for the hot food. Many were the friends we entertained in this way, and every hot day found us going to camp in the little garden. In the rear of this plot are found a few roses, and several perennials started—these the gift of friends. I hope someone else too will find a garden when they think they have only a handful of ground. (Mrs.) C. H. R.

Berries for Outdoor Color

Making Attractive Winter Pictures

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

IN THE winter, when the glory of summer flowers has departed, it is most important to have in the garden not only shrubs whose leaves color well, but also those which bear berries. And what a number of lovely berried shrubs there are. In England one of the earliest to fruit is the evergreen Arbutus Unedo. This shrub, which is often called the Strawberry tree, is particularly attractive because the flowers, which are similar in form to lily-of-the-valley, are out at the same time as the red berries, the latter resembling small hanging strawberries. A branch cut and brought into the house will last about 10 days and attract a great deal of notice and admiration.

A singularly pretty berry which one may find in the hedgerows in many parts of England is Euonymous europæus, or spindleberry. This shrub or small tree likes partial shade, and appears to do best in hedges. The leaves turn red and fall rather early, but the berries will hold on a month or two later, and are of an unusual shade of cerise pink; they open when ripe and reveal an orange heart. When the trees are in a position which appeals to them the fruit becomes much larger and more profuse, and are really beautiful picked and put in a room.

Corokea Virgata is a very alluring little shrub about 5 feet in height; it has a general gray effect, though the leaves, which are small, are actually dark green with the underpart and stalks silver gray. The flowers are yellow and the berries orange and very tiny, and in a good year the bush is literally covered with them.

The Pernettyas are an attractive family. The shrubs are quick growing, low and spreading, bearing large berries, alba white, altrococcinea deep purple, lilacina pink, and speciosa crimson.

The Barberries

There are many beautiful berries among the Berberis. The more attractive of the flowering varieties mostly have blue fruit which are quite nice, but fall too early to be of much use in the autumn. B. vulgaris grows taller than the type and has large hanging fruit brilliant red, very handsome. Actnensis and Angulosa grow about 5 feet, the foliage turns well in autumn and the berries are long and red. B. dictiophylla is a very graceful shrub attaining to 6 feet, blue-gray leaves, white underneath, which turn to flaming cerise, and small rosy pink berries, growing all up the stems.

B. Thunbergi, a beautiful little shrub about 2 feet high, is attractive for banks, the foriage turns well and very early, the berries are red and drop rather soon.

For Picking

From the point of view of picking, no one of the species is more beautiful than Wilsonæ, which is also the latest to berry. A low dense shrub, the fruit is waxlike and brilliant and of a red cerise, the branches are laden with it even as late as November, and they are very lovely picked and placed in a room.

The cotoneasters form another very attractive group. Rugosa Henryii is a particularly graceful shrub with clusters of red berries. Perhaps the most attractive of the species is C. horizonalis—either for banks or a wall—the branches are stiff and literally studded with bright red berries. The leaves are dark and very small and turn a lovely color in late autumn after the fruit is ripe.

C. salicifolia is almost a tree with willowlike leaves and bunches of red berries. Franchetti and pannosa both have grayish foliage, the former with graceful hanging boughs, while the berries of the latter, which are very profuse, remain on in England until nearly Christmas, and are most useful for picking when nothing in the way of decoration is left except winter-flowering shrubs.

Symphoricarpus parviflorus conglomeratus, which for all its grand-sounding name is simply a snowberry, is one of the latest to fruit—this species has small pink berries and very light attractive foliage, which has the additional merit of rooting wherever the branches touch the ground.

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Long-Wave Radiocasts Sought

* * *

Madrid Conference One of Little Decision, Leaving Re-Allocations to 'Regional' Action

* * *

BREAKING the apparently hopeless deadlock that had existed since the International Radio Conference convened in Madrid in September, a compromise plan, leaving the way open for possible later use of the coveted long-wave channels by broadcasting, was accepted under duress as the conf ence sessions drew to a close. The action means that the controversy is broken into geographical segments, with the North American problem shifting to its own hemisphere.

Despite the vehement objections of army, navy and shipping interests of this country, the American delegation at Madrid placed the motion that automatically calls for a conference on broadcast allocations within the next year, with the United States, Canada, Mexico, Cuba and possibly several Central American countries participating. Unless this conference results in the acquisition of certain long-wave facilities, according to broadcasters, it will mean that the United States, now the user of the lion's share of available broadcasting channels, must sacrifice a number of its waves to meet the demands of other North American nations.

Even before the American delegation set sail for home, however, the rival forces were planning their campaigns for and against enlargement. Ever since the conference began, there has been much activity behind the scenes in Washington. Broadcasting interests implored the State Department to instruct the American delegation at Madrid to favor outright enlargement of the band and thereby safeguard American broadcasting. But at these same conferences, the government services and the shipping interests stanchly refused to recede from their stand that the status quo on allocations be maintained, lest safety of life at sea radio services be jeopardized. The result was that the State Department failed to instruct the delegation and left it to its own resources.

The regional compromise is known to be distasteful to navy and shipping services. In one quarter it was intimated that efforts would be made to block confirmation of the treaty by the Senate as a means of frustrating invasion of the long waves by broadcasting, and that this will form the main counter effort of broadcasting's opponents. The Senate must ratify the treaty worked out at Madrid before the United States becomes a bona fide party to it.

Broadcasters probably will endeavor to offset that strategy by assailing the contentions of the Government and shipping interests. First, the broadcasters have insistently claimed that they do not seek any channels now used for safety of life purposes that cannot be relinquished without hampering those services. Secondly, they have charged all along that most ships are using antiquated "spark" equipment requiring wide bands of channels, where the use of modern apparatus not only wolud materially lessen interference, but would curtail this waste of valuable ether space. Finally, they will argue that the navy, perhaps their most vigorous opponent, is not using its long-wave channels for anything other than "practice circuits" over which it trains student operators, and that it now has far more radio facilities than any other navy in the world.

By acquiring "a few" long waves lying below 550 kilocycles, the present lower limit of the broadcast band, it is contended that the demands of other North American nations for space in the ether could be met without further disturbing the already congested United States channels.

Canada, under a recent agreement, has procured what is believed to be a sufficient number of waves to meet its demands. But neither Mexico nor Cuba has been party to any of the agreements for distribution of the channels available to the North American continent, with the result that they have preëmpted assignments on channels used by the United States and Canada, practically ruining service in some cases.

On the part of the military and shipping interests opposing the acquisition of more broadcast channels at the expense of mobile or maritime radio, one of their chief arguments, besides the plea of priority in radio's use for safety of life at sea, is that these safety services need "space" in the ether for expansion. Even if some of the waves sought by the broadcasters are not being put to their fullest use at present, they contend, thew must be held for possible future uses.

The mobile group also contend that the shifting of waves now devoted to maritime services to make way for broadcasting will entail a great expense in altering equipment and radio procedure of thousands of ship and shore stations throughout the world.

Modern receiving sets will not pick up the long wave channels. But it will require at least a year or two before the transition to the long waves can take place, should the enlargement finally be approved. Manufacturers, by adding a simple coil to existing sets, as is now done in Europe, can widen their range of reception, and probably will begin developing such models as soon as it becomes evident that the long waves will be used. Moreover, present sets, by adding an inexpensive device, can also be used.

The action at Madrid was rather unexpected. The International Broadcasting Union proposed that Europe be permitted to use the band from 160 to 225 kilocycles as well as the present international broadcasting band from 550 to 1500 kilocycles. Then it made the separate proposition that the way be left open for use of channels in the band from 150 to 550 kilocycles, which embraces nearly the entire long-wave spectrum, with the question of how many additional waves it will require to be left to a European conference next May.

Immediately following this, and after having been approached by the other North American delegations, the United States delegation made a similar proposal in behalf of North America, Australia, New Zealand, British India and British South Africa, followed suit, as did several other nations. The proposition was approved by the convention the following day.

In presenting the North American position, Federal Radio Commissioner E. O. Sykes, chairman of the American delegation, told the conference that Canada, Mexico and Cuba would sign the convention without reservation if the conditions he stipulated were agreed to. He explained that the North American nations will probably meet during 1933 to revise, where necessary, the existing regional agreements on allocations. He said this conference will be called upon to solve problems in broadcast allocation as difficult as any now facing the forthcoming European conference. Therefore, he added, the North American countries reserve to themselves the same rights and privileges as assumed by European nations under their stipulation.

When or where the North American conference will be held has not yet been determined. Because of the urgency of conditions, it is anticipated that arrangements will be made as soon as the American delegation returns about the middle of December. Because Washington is centrally located, it is considered likely it will be held here. M. C.

Boston Art Notes

Casson Galleries

In the smaller of the Casson Galleries there are on view aquarelles by Miss Greta Allen. The subjects are flowers arranged in vases.

Miss Allen handles water colors ably, combining the wash of pigment and the tracery of line. The flowers she portrays are the New England garden variety, so popular as subjects and so well adapted to decorative ends. Miss Allen paints them faithfully, so that each is well individuated.

Doll and Richards

For novelty at Doll and Richards there are to be seen very ornate Moorish antiquities, including textiles, jewelry, costumes. The sumptuous weaves hang upon the walls, interspersed with chains and ornaments. The colors, daring in their juxtapositions, have softened and blended with years. Gold is used often; white seems popular, especially lustrous white.

The chains, earrings and wrist pieces are luxuriantly carved and generously incrusted with gems. Moorish craftsmen had a taste for excessive ornament, but they brought it under control by carefully planning the designs. Where garishness begins and ornamental lavishness ends is a question. No rule can be established; taste determines such matters.

Sport subjects still predominate in the art galleries, relegating fine art to a secondary place, a mere instrument for conveying portraits of favorite subjects. In the adjoining gallery at Doll and Richards there are wood carvings of wild fowl, made by Mr. Lewis Webb Hill. Shaped and tinted so that they are pretty accurate renditions, these ducks are very pleasant to the eye. Most of them are the variety of mallard seen in our excursions at Jamaica Pond or in the Fenway.

Water colors of New England song birds made with his insuperable meticulousness establish more deeply our admiration for Mr. Charles Emil Heil. For the first time in Boston may be seen game birds by Mr. Roland Green. D. A.

Radio Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Agricultural markets.
5:15 Keene's Connecticut Hillbillies.
5:30 NBC, "Singing Lady."
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie."
6:00 Studio; sport review, Bill Williams.
6:15 NBC, Johnny Hart in Hollywood.
6:30 NBC, Savannah Liners.
6:45 NBC, "Today's News," Lowell Thomas.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Musical Dreams.
7:30 "Hum and Strum": vocal duo.
7:45 Talk, Gov. John G. Winant of New Hampshire.
8:00 "The Monitor Views the News."
8:15 Keene's Connecticut Hillbillies.
8:30 NBC, Talk series, from Chicago.
8:45 "Pearl Islanders": ensemble.
9:00 NBC, Musical Memories; Edgar Guest; soloists; orchestra.
9:30 Westinghouse Revue: soloists; female trio; dance orchestra.
10:00 NBC, Sketch, with Phillips Lord.
10:15 "Queen of the Air" contest.
10:20 Organ recital.
10:30 Principato Hawaiians.
10:45 News; time; weather; temperature.
11:03 Sport Review, Bill Williams.
11:15 NBC, National Grand Opera Company: "Cavalleria Rusticana."
12:15 a. m.—NBC, Carl Moore's Orchestra.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC, Rhythm Boys.
5:15 People's Symphony Orchestra.
5:30 Libby Gourley, soloist.
5:45 NBC, "Seketary Hawkins."
6:00 "Evening Tattler"; news.
6:40 Studio soloists.
7:15 NBC, "Wheatenaville"; sketch.
7:30 NBC, Carson Robison's Pioneers.
7:45 NBC, "The Rise of the Goldbergs."
8:00 NBC, "Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit; guitar orchestra.
8:30 NBC, Wayne King's Orchestra.
9:00 NBC, Ben Bernie's Orchestra.
9:30 NBC, Ed Wynn; Fire Chief Band.
10:00 NBC, Walter O'Keefe; dramatization; orchestra.
11:00 Forecast, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 Leo Reisman's Brunswick Orchestra.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, "Meet the Artist."
5:15 Shepard Fashion Parade.
5:30 CBS, "Skippy"; child sketch.
5:45 The Novelty Four.
6:00 Studio announcements; news.
6:15 "Voice of the Trumpet."
6:30 White's Big Brother Program.
6:45 "Chandu"; transcription.
7:00 CBS, "Myrt and Marge."
7:15 CBS, "Buck Rogers in the Year 2432."
7:30 CBS, Ben Selvin's Orchestra.
7:45 CBS, Benny Kreuger's Orchestra, Georgia Price.
8:00 CBS, Lyman Orchestra; Newsboy.
8:15 CBS, "The Magic Voice"; sketch.
8:30 Lew Conrad's Orchestra.
9:00 CBS, Arthur Tracy; orchestra.
9:15 CBS, "Threads of Happiness."
9:30 CBS, "California Melodies."
10:00 CBS, Five Star Theater: Maria Jeritza; symphony orchestra.
10:30 "Garnetville"; sketch.
10:45 Local dance music.
11:00 Studio period; news.
11:15-1:00 Dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—Dance music.
5:15 "Hill Billy George."
5:30 Organ recital.
5:45 CBS, "This Is Your Program."
6:00 CBS, H. V. Kaltenborn, commentator.
6:15 CBS, "What Congress Did Today," Edwin C. Hill.
6:30 CBS, Reis and Dunn; orchestra.
6:30 CBS, George Hall's Orchestra.
6:45 CBS, "Piano Pictures," duo.
7:00 Weather; news; time.
7:15 Boston Chamber Music Ensemble.
7:30 Jimmie Gallagher's Orchestra.
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:15 Walk-a-thon, from Somerville.
8:30 CBS, Madison Singers.
8:45 CBS, Columbians Orchestra.
9:00 Organ recital.
9:15 Serial mystery story.
9:45 Studio period; news.
10:00 Le Paradis Band.
10:30 CBS, Edwin C. Hill, commentator.
10:45 CBS, William O'Neal; orchestra.
11:00 CBS, Columbia Symphony Orchestra.
11:30 CBS, Isham Jones's Orchestra.

Tomorrow's Features

WBSO, Babson Park, Mass. (920kc-326m)

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
12:05 p. m.—Pianist; talk.
12:45 p. m.—Studio orchestra.
1:45 p. m.—Recorded music.
2:30 p. m.—Studio soloists; speaker.
3:30 p. m.—Good Cheer Service.
4:00 p. m.—Studio soloist.

WBZ

7:00 a. m.—Local and NBC programs.
10:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:00 noon—"The Monitor Views the News."
12:30 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
1:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.
2:00 p. m.—University Extension: "Real Estate Law."
2:15 p. m.—NBS, "Words and Music."
3:00 p. m.—NBC programs.
3:30 p. m.—Home Forum Cooking School.
4:00 p. m.—NBC, Eastman School Concert.
4:30 p. m.—Dance music.

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Early Birds.
8:15 a. m.—E. B. Rideout; news.
8:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cheerio."
9:00 a. m.—Studio period.
9:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:00 a. m.—Edison Friendly Chat.
11:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:55 a. m.—Studio announcements; news.
1:15 p. m.—NBC programs.
2:15 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:30 p. m.—NBC, Women's Radio Review.
4:00 p. m.—News; stocks.
4:15 p. m.—NBC musical programs.
6:30-11:15 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:15-12:00 noon—CBS musical programs.
12:00 noon—Studio period; news.
12:15 p. m.—King's Chapel service.
1:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
2:15-4:30 p. m.—CBS programs.
4:30 p. m.—The Dance Parade.

WAAB

8:30 a. m.—Time; news; weather; organ.
9:00-11:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
11:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:30 p. m.—CBS musical program.
2:00 p. m.—Records; shopping news.
3:00 p. m.—Studio announcements; news.
3:15 p. m.—Studio music.
4:00 p. m.—Women's Federation.
4:30 p. m.—CBS programs.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Howard G. Smith, Camden, N. J.
Mrs. Harvey L. Jones, Paris, France.

AIR SERVICE CONTINUED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla.—Gov. B. E. H. Clifford of the Bahamas has signed a contract with Pan American Airways providing for continuation of two-hour air service carrying mail, passengers and express between the United States at Miami and the British colony in the Atlantic. Arrangements have been approved by London.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

ANTIQUES

HAVE a few Colonial spinning wheels, both large and small; also yarn reel; good condition; photos, description and prices on request. E. E. GALLOWAY, Troy, N. C.

COUNTRY BOARD

A RESTFUL HOME at foot of mountains; splendidly located for those desiring rest, recreation and study. MISS ELVA E. VOTAW, Box 774, Casa Grande, Ariz.

DISTRIBUTORS WANTED

THOSE desiring to know how to enter the hosiery, glove and silk underwear business in a highly profitable manner, buy lowest cost, sell below store prices. CHARLES, Room 608, 366 Fifth Ave., New York City.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE—MEN

SALARIED POSITIONS, $2500 to $25,000. The undersigned provides a thoroughly organized service of 23 years' recognized standing through which preliminaries are negotiated for positions of the calibre indicated, the procedure is individualized to each client's personal requirements and identity covered and present position protected; not a registration bureau; send only name and address for details. R. W. BIXBY, INC., 120 Delward Building, Buffalo, New York.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

SHADOW LAWN

Home offering comforts and attention for those desiring rest and study, 8 miles from Washington, D. C.; booklet on request. Address MANAGER, East Falls Church, Va.

PERSONAL SERVICE

CONFIDENTIAL investigations conducted throughout the world, at reasonable rates; 20 years' successful experience; best of references. CHARLES C. RUTSON, Maryland Hotel, St. Louis, Mo.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

HOSIERY, LINGERIE

Sell guaranteed hosiery, lingerie less than store price to friends, consumers, etc.; liberal commission; part time permitted.
HELIX, 213 4th Ave., New York City

INCREASE your income; represent us selling our fine hosiery, beautifully boxed; a distinctive quality product meets with instant response and continued approval; commission. WHITNEY HOSIERY, 381 Fourth Ave., New York.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CLEAN CUT young man, experienced in advertising, will do anything; ability to meet people. What have you? Write Box E-100, 3-101 General Motors Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

ALBANY, N. Y., 449 Western Ave.—4 and 5-room apartments, modern improvements, Frigidaire. Tel. 2-4074.

TO RENT—Short lease, furnished or unfurnished, 3-room apartment at Myles Standish; reasonable. Centre Newton 1283-W (Boston).

BOOK REPAIRING

Expert Book Binding in All Branches. Specialists in Periodicals, Bibles, Textbooks. LAUNDER BOOK BINDERY
3 W. 29th Street Mu. 4-3579 New York City

DRESSMAKING

REMODELING-ALTERATIONS of every description, small or large. FRIEDA BLEICHER, 171 West 76th St., N. Y. C. Susquehanna 7-3022.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

A special service for particular employers.
THE PERSONNEL COMPANY
198 Broadway, N. Y. C. Cortlandt 7-2363

EMPLOYERS, we can supply you with high-type men and women for office, sales or executive positions. LOUISE C. HAHN, 280 Broadway, N. Y. C. Worth 2-2080.

MISS ARNSON AGENCY—Nurses, governesses, infants' nurses, housekeepers. 431 Riverside Drive, University 4-5242, New York City.

FURRIERS

EXPERT attention given to all kinds of fur work, fur coats made to order, repaired and remodeled; reasonable prices. WINTHROP FURS, INC. (C. R. Anderson), 250 Devonshire St., Boston. Tel. LIBerty 9583.

EXPERT fur repairing, relining and remodeling; lowest prices; estimates cheerfully given. CANTOR BROS., 165 Tremont St., Boston. Liberty 2734.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

HIGH-CLASS millinery designer; only one who has worked in best houses. HILDA, 665 Fifth Ave., New York City.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

FLATBUSH, BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Lovely, sunny room; quiet, harmonious atmosphere; loving care if required. Sheepshead 3-1167.

JEWELRY

IMPORTER selling out costume jewelry gifts, great bargains; fine for Christmas. ERSKINE HILL, 130 West 42nd Street, New York City.

Local Classified

OFFICES TO LET

N. Y. C., 11 W. 42nd St., Room 1806—Large, beautifully furnished office, evenings, to Christian Science practitioner. Longacre 5-3864.

PAYING GUESTS

HILLVIEW, Woodstock, N. Y. Tel. 140—A loving home for study and rest in Catskills, overlooking mountains; moderly equipped, attractively furnished, well heated; enjoy a Christmas and New Year's country holiday.

SILVER BIRCHES

Lake Ronkonkoma, called the Lakewood of Long Island. Ideal winter home. Near Winnwood School. Booklet. Phone Ronk. 18.

TORONTO, ONT.—Gover House at 397 Bloor St. E. offers warm, attractive rooms with breakfast tray service; private parking space.

PIANO TUNING

GUARANTEED AND EXPERT PIANO TUNING. MARCEL RIOU, 3063 48th St., Astoria, Long Island, N. Y. Tel. Astoria 8-10171.

ROOMS TO LET

ASK MISS ROLFE

Rooms in select homes, $6.00 up. Apartments and houses furnished and unfurnished. 611 W. 114th St., N. Y. C. Monument 2-7663

BALTIMORE, MD.—Desirable rooms, with or without meals, in good home environment; quiet, centrally located. Phone Vernon 0073.

BOSTON, 58 Clearway St., Suite 5—Attractive newly furnished room in private home; warm and pleasant; quiet.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., 328 Marlborough Road—Furnished room; hot water; southern exposure; in clean, quiet home; 3 min. B. M. T. Phone Bu. 2-3483.

NEW YORK CITY, 523 West 112th, Apt. 71—Unusually bright, single or double room, board optional; refined surroundings; elevator; near church and Broadway.

NEW YORK CITY, 601 West 115th St., Apt. 31—Attractive front room adjoining bath; suitable 1 or 2; subway, trolley, bus; home privileges; reasonable.

NEW YORK CITY, 236 West 74th—Exceptionally nice room, bath, kitchenette, with quiet private family, near subway express.

N. Y. C., 601 West 115th (Apt. 94)—Pleasant room with river view, next bath; good transportation; references. Monument 2-7662.

NEW YORK CITY, 200 Claremont Ave. (Apt. 44)—Large, sunny single bedroom; close subway, Riverside Drive; $6. Cath. 8-6065.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CHAUFFEUR—Young, married, 8 years' experience, wants work; excellent and careful driver; references. IRVING COOKSON, 1010 Mass. Ave., Cambridge, Mass. Asp. 4820.

MAN desires position automobile mechanic or chauffeur; 20 years' experience; go anywhere. JACOB MICHEL, 30 High St., Natick, Mass.

SALESMAN—Married; with car; wishes opportunity with future; salary plus commission; location open. Box H-25, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

YOUNG MAN, 24, experienced, sales or designing oriental rugs; can travel; modest salary. JACK FELSEN, 1235 East 35th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

ACTIVE, educated woman; will give companionship and do light housework in exchange for a good home; any locality. Box H-24, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

CONFIDENTIAL Secretary - stenographer-bookkeeper-telephone and telegraph operator; general office work; experienced; capable; willing to do anything; go anywhere. IDA H. STACK, Station and Highland Aves., Langhorne, Pa.

LADY with no home ties would like position to travel with elederly or young person needing helpful care and companionship. B-30, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WOMAN, long experience practical attendant, will exchange services for good home with small remuneration. Write Box G-33, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

CAN ACCOMMODATE two boarding students (elementary grades); tuition including board very reasonable; individual instruction; home-like atmosphere. LEORA HOUGHTON, 27 E. 81st St., N. Y. C., Butterfield 8-7604.

CLASSES for learning the hymns from the new Christian Science hymnal; individually or in groups; moderate terms. ALEXANDER GUNN, One Sheridan Square, New York City. Tel. Chelsea 2-4857.

Jan de Gleck
TEACHER OF SINGING
161 W. 57th St., New York City. Circle 7-1814

TO LET—FURNISHED

TO LET on ocean front (next to Beach Hotel) Hollywood, Florida; detached bungalow fully furnished; modern conveniences; garage; and servant's quarters; glorious location; peaceful home; bathing; boating; fishing; season rental $800 cash; Dec. to June. Write JANET OSBALDESTON, St. Annes House, Hollywood, Florida.

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HATS—exclusive collection of fall and winter models designed by Mme. Reiss. Hats made to fit the individual. Prices adjusted to our times.
GOWNS—Beautiful tailored gowns, evening gowns and sport clothes at moderate prices. Also expert remodeling done. MME. REISS, 3 W. 8th St., N. Y. C. Stuy. 9-6284.

Canada

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

EVERY DEPARTMENT IS A GIFT SHOP IN ROBINSON'S
"The Christmas Store of Hamilton"
... and there isn't anyone you can't please with a gift from Robinson's floor after floor of gifts to choose from, and these services to help you:—
FREE DELIVERY ANYWHERE IN ONTARIO
FREE MAIL AND EXPRESS ANYWHERE IN ONTARIO
GIFT WRAPPING
CHRISTMAS POST OFFICE . . . *Main Floor*
MERCHANDISE CERTIFICATES . . . TO GIVE WHEN YOU ARE IN DOUBT
The G. W. Robinson Co. LIMITED

Price's Flower Shoppe
40 KING ST. W. 477 KING ST. E.
TWO STORES
Phone Regent 1230 Phone Baker 1715

KELLAR'S STORES
Staple Dry Goods
Ladies' and Children's Ready-to-Wear Christmas Gifts for all the family
917 King St. E. Corner Sherman G. 6628
449 Barton St. E. G 2363
1121 Main St. E. Delta G 6870

A. PARKER & SON
Cleaners and Dyers
184 KING STREET EAST
Phone Baker 4615 *Service Our Motto*

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IT'S
WILSON'S SHOE STORE
Established in '63 73 KING STREET EAST

For Milk, Cream, Butter Guernsey Milk and Ice Cream
Phone R8600
THE PURE MILK CO.

Shoes Rebuilt Like New
SUPER "SERVIS" SHOE REBUILDERS
"The Utmost in Service"
Just Phone—We Do the Rest

The Ferrey Coal Co. Ltd.
Lattimer & Lehigh Coal
"Hamilton By Product Coke"
Regent 1475 Cannon & Ferguson Ave.

"The Loaf Supreme"
Made only by
JACKSON'S BREAD, Ltd.
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Phone Garfield 3652

ONTARIO

HAMILTON
(Continued)

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31 Years in Business
WM. FARRAR & CO., Ltd.
We manufacture and sell Men's and Boys' Clothing Direct to You at
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Art and Gift Shoppe
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"Hill's Better Bread"
ROLLS AND CAKES
R. B. HILL'S BAKERY,
139 Charlton Avenue West
Phone Regent 478—A driver will call

PROSPECT DAIRY, Ltd.
For fine quality and flavour try our Pasteurized-in-the-Bottle Milk, also Fresh Butter, Cream and Buttermilk
F. A. JONES, Prop.
241 Prospect Street Phone Gar. 5695

Importers of British Woollens and Haberdashery
CLOTHES SHOP
FASHION-CRAFT
EDWIN E. BELL, Ltd.
51-53 KING STREET, EAST

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Everyone's Friend
Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS
PROVINCE WIDE DISTRIBUTION
Safe Milk, Cream, Buttermilk
Ice Cream & Creamery Butter
Quality—Service
"WE AIM TO BE WORTHY"

Smallman & Ingram Limited
Western Ontario's Big Department Store
TOY TOWN
with its treasures for little girls and boys is open daily from 9 a. m. to 6 p. m.
Come in and See It
Read local papers for daily announcements

The Ontario Furniture Co. Limited
Extensive and Complete
HOUSE FURNISHERS
For the last quarter of a century we have grown in London like London—steadily and surely.
All Western Ontario likes our store.
228-230 DUNDAS ST. Phone Met. 1175

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NEW NECKWEAR, NEW SCARFS, NEW HOSIERY, NEW SHIRTS
Special Clothing Values
You buy for less and get the best when you buy from
CUMMING The Clothier
LONDON—3 STORES
Also stores at STRATFORD and GALT

WILLIAM MARTIN FUEL COMPANY
It is not what you pay but what you get for what you pay.
ANTHRACITE COKE BITUMINOUS FUEL OIL
Fuel perfection for your selection.
Phone Met One-One-One 737 Richmond St.

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Cleaner and Dyer
of Recognized Ability
LONDON and SARNIA
5 Telephones 6 Motor Deliveries

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UP-TO-DATE BUTCHER
Free Delivery to All Parts of City
All Meats Protected by Frigidaire
The Home of Home Dressed Meats
Phone Met. 1057 87 Wellington St.
Try our phone service

FOREST CITY LAUNDRY
Established 1894
Wet Wash, Thrifty and Rough Dry
Thursday, Friday and Saturday
Reduced one cent per pound.
E. R. JARMAIN, Mgr.
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Footwear needs for all the family
MEN—WOMEN—CHILDREN
and we fit sizes properly
228 Dundas Street Met. 5235
55 Stores in Canada

Established 30 years
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We specialize in long-distance moving. New equipment, latest methods. First-class separate room storage. Chesterfields and Rugs demothed. China packing, crating, etc. Located in the noted Arsenal
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Queens Avenue at Talbot St. Met. 684
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CARLING INSURANCE AGENCY
Have purchased the
H. E. Wheeler Business
We represent 30 largest companies for every form of insurance.
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Awnings, Tents and Flags
TARPAULINS
COAL AND FEED BAGS
RAYMOND BROS.
182 YORK STREET Met. 1768
WINDOW BLINDS

ONTARIO

LONDON
(Continued)

Middlesex Motors Ltd.
V-EIGHT Ford
We will prepare your cars for
WINTER DRIVING
Complete Repair, Supplies, all makes cars. Noted for Service
447 TALBOT STREET AT QUEENS AVE.

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BOOKSHOPS
Good Books, Fine Stationery
School Supplies, Lending Library
FOUR STORES
190 Dundas St., 631 Dundas St.
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555 Talbot St., St. Thomas

SUPERTEST
Superior Products that cost no more than the ordinary kind. Service that brings you back again and again.
Stations Throughout Ontario & Quebec
Supertest Petroleum Corp. LTD.

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MANUFACTURERS OF
FINE BREAD
BUNS and ROLLS
W. HEMPHILL, Manager
1 GRAND AVE. Phone MET. 795-W or MET 7794-J

WRIGHT-TEALE CO.
Plumbing and Heating
HART OIL BURNER
ELECTRIC REFRIGERATION
511 ST. JAMES ST. Phone Met. 7984

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USE
"Ottawa Dairy" LIMITED
MILK—from tested cattle, properly pasteurized.
BUTTER—choice and freshly churned.
ICE CREAM—of quality and flavor.
For Milk and Butter Phone Queen 1188
For Ice Cream Phone Queen 161

PRODUCERS DAIRY
MILK
CREAM
ICE CREAM
BUTTER
Phone Queen 650

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The R. J. Devlin Co. Limited
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FINE FURNITURE and ANTIQUES
Established 1897

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The China Hall
246-247 Bank St. Near Lisgar.
Phone 4049 Queen

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J. H. IRVIN, Prop.
Choice Meats, Fish, Provisions, Poultry and Vegetables
Deliveries to All Parts of the City
QUEEN 385

F. W. ARGUE LIMITED
Coal—Coke—Wood—Fuel Oil
Queen 6800 234 BANK STREET

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All branches of
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Visit our store—or write—and we will quote you prices.
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TORONTO

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Notary Public
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12 RICHMOND STREET EAST
Phone El. 3836

HOLMESTED & SUTTON
Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries
1809 Royal Bank Bldg., Toronto 2 Canada
A. W. HOLMESTED, K. C. L. V. SUTTON
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Specialists in the care of Scalp, Facials, Hairdressings, etc.
MISS J. CAMERON, Founder of Martha Harper Method in Canada.
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Foxes in all shades
Storage and Repairs on Fur Coats
Order Your Fur Coat Now
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$60 Cash $75 Terms
Completely Installed and Guaranteed
J. A. CRAIG
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ONTARIO

TORONTO
(Continued)

by
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CORSETIERS
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QUIET MAY
AUTOMATIC OIL BURNER
MADE IN CANADA
E. T. WHITTALL, *Gen. Mgr.*
Elgin 3624 TORONTO

Phone KI 1375 W. J. Gerring Nights HUD. 2925-W
CARPENTER and CONTRACTOR
332 HURON STREET
Alterations and General Repairs to home, office or factory. Sunrooms built, Verandahs Cupboards, Radiator Covers, Hardwood Floors, Storm Sash, Office Partitions, Garages, Bookcases, Panelling, Shingling, Fly Screens.
Successor to THOS. PAINTER & SON
Established Over 45 Years

W. M. MORROW
PUBLIC STENOGRAPHER
Mimeographing, Multigraphing. All kinds of typewriting and direct mail work accurately taken care of.
Inexpensive and suitable Christmas cards.
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Family Grocer
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Groceries, Fruit Provisions
99 SPENCER AVE. at KING ST. W.
Phone Lakeside 0686

W. H. SALT
Butcher and Grocer
372 KINGSTON ROAD
Phone HOWARD 2283

Bloor Pork Store and Delicatessen
E. C. DANIELS, Proprietor
Try Our Pure Fresh Sausage
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All kinds of Printing and yet only one kind—Good Printing
McLEOD & KENNEY
Commercial and Society PRINTERS
89 CHURCH STREET Phone Elgin 7806

W. H. PARKER
JEWELER
Tavannes Watches and Other Suitable Gifts
4 BLOOR WEST Phone Kingsdale 1862

CURTAINS FINISHED
All types of Curtains are carefully laundered in net bags to avoid any wear, then dried exactly to original measurements, with no pin marks, and edges that are straight and true. May we launder your Curtains?
PHONE LLOYDBROOK 2161
SEMI-FINISHED
TORONTO WET WASH LAUNDRY LTD.
175 OSSINGTON AVENUE

TAPLIN
Natural Tread Shoes
For 18 years we have been engaged in the unusual business of making feet comfortable.
"We have the Shoes," (no high heels)
"We take the time, we know how"
Misfits (if any) are replaced free of charge. AAA to EEEE for men, women and growing girls and boys. CARRIED IN STOCK. NATURAL TREAD SHOE STORE is internationally known as "the world's most successful foot-comfort center." We invite you to call.
Natural Tread Shoes Distributing Co. Limited
18 BLOOR W., TORONTO

The Stoodleigh Cafeterias
Famous for Fine Food
TORONTO

BODIES & FENDERS, AUTO FENDERS, RADIATORS, BUMPERS, BODIES-ETC. ALL MADE AS NEW AT
GREENWOODS
177 Richmond St. W. AD. 0880

Dunfield's
Society Brand Clothes Haberdashery
102 YONGE ST., TORONTO

Telephone Hyland 1638
Martha Harper Hairdressing
SPECIALISTS IN ALL BRANCHES
1498 YONGE STREET (upstairs), ROOM
EDNA REAMAN

REAL SERVICE IN THE
Moving, Packing Shipping and Storage
OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS
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OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE
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JEWELER
Watch, Clock and Jewelry Repairing
1400 YONGE STREET

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ONTARIO

TORONTO
(Continued)

DOAN COAL CO., Limited
FUEL OIL
COAL—COKE
Allow our Representative to explain new meter recording device.
LL. 3131 *CITY WIDE DELIVERY*

FELKER BROS.
Dyeing, Cleaning, Pressing, Repairing and Alterations
"SERVICE THAT SATISFIES"
2911 DUNDAS ST. W. Phone LY 2187

Wadsworth Coal Co. Ltd.
SERVICE WITH QUALITY
COAL *and* COKE
2376 Dundas St. W. LL 3166

QUEBEC

MONTREAL

You'll Enjoy Shopping at Simpson's

A Store where fashion is specialized . . . the costume and all its accessories . . . treasures from the world's markets.

THE ROBERT SIMPSON MONTREAL LIMITED

THE VERY BEST
ROGERS FUELS
COAL—COKE—FUEL OIL
The ELIAS ROGERS Company Limited
CAN. CEMENT BUILDING

FLOWERS
Fresh supply of cut flowers daily.
Careful attention to each order.
Prompt delivery.
MISS CAIRNS
Confederation Building
1251 McGill College Avenue
Phone Lancaster 7438

Local Classified

Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Post Wanted heading.

BOARD for CHILDREN WANTED

HOME required for strong, healthy boy of 9 years of age, with Christian Scientists preferred; good council school essential; Sheffield preferred; mother has to earn her own living; all particulars given; good references. Box M-2162, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE HOUSES

WHITEFIELD MANCHESTER — Home for those requiring skilled care and attention; secluded and elevated position; all modern conveniences; garage, etc. MRS. LENA WYATT, Parkgate, Whitefield, Manchester. Phone Whitefield 338.

HOUSES FOR SALE

BLUNDELLSANDS, LIVERPOOL—Detached, freehold house; best residential position; 5 minutes from station; 5 bedrooms; 3 entertaining rooms, etc; good gardens; reasonable offer considered. Apply B. H. SWALES, 51 North John St., Liverpool, England.

GLASGOW—Ideal family house for sale; 7 rooms and kitchen; in perfect condition. ROBERTS, 24 Marlborough Avenue, Broomhill, Glasgow.

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SEE NEXT PAGE

Local Classified Advertising

Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line. Minimum space three lines. Minimum order four lines (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or Post Wanted heading.

Small Hotels and Pensions in Europe and South Africa

For other Classified Advertising see preceding page.

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SOUTHPORT, Talbot Private Hotel—Central heating, gas fires, hot and cold water in bedrooms; very central and close to Christian Science churches; winter terms from 9/- per day; garage near. Phone 2000ll.

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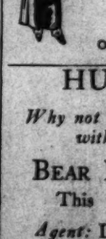
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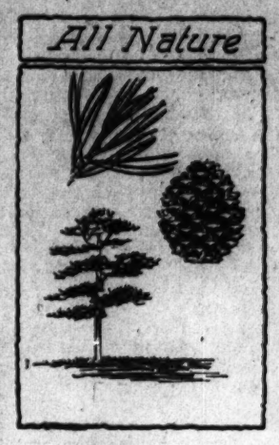
DAILY FEATURES

All Nature



Pitch Pine

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

ONE of the easiest ways to identify the pitch pine is to look for the stout, short cones: the scales are each armed with a sharp spine, and the cones remain on the tree for several years after the winged seeds have been shed.

Mature trees are from 50 to 60 feet tall with short trunks. The range is from the Province of New Brunswick, Canada, to Georgia. The trees flourish under adverse conditions, growing even to the bare sands of the sea and covering vast areas of otherwise bleak waste.

No other pine has the pitch pine's ability to send forth new shoots after a forest fire. It is less beautiful than the white pine, having a more rugged appearance. Economically, it is only of value for firewood and charcoal. The wood is too saturated with resin to be of much use for lumber. Sometimes tar and turpentine are extracted, though the southern pines are much better suited to yield these products.

On Long Island, N. Y., and on the New Jersey barrens, pitch pine forms the bulk of what inhabitants label "the pines." On Cape Cod and Nantucket it divides honors with the Jersey or scrub pine.

Should you find a specimen of this tree, take home an unopened cone and put it in a warm place for a few days. It will burst open and shed a multitude of delicate, winged seeds. Instead of a solid, narrow, and sharp cone, you will have a rounded, open one, resembling more a conical flower or prickly cactus plant.

Here again we see the lesson of gentle warmth and dryness forcing the hard shell to yield its fruit where only a short time before neither knife nor stone could cut or break the newly plucked cone. Perhaps nature intended the spines to discourage birds and squirrels from foraging in the cones for seeds.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

"Boiling oil" (several inquiries)—This reference is not to any form of torture mentioned in the Bible, although apocryphal writings contain accounts of martyrs being thrust into boiling oil. On page 979 of the "Popular and Critical Bible Cyclopædia" we find the following:

"Tertullian relates that in the reign of Domitian, John was forcibly conveyed to Rome, where he was thrown into a cask of oil; that he was miraculously released, and then brought to Patmos."

"Quote," "unquote" (several inquirers, who ask if a reader, encountering a quotation from another writer in the matter he is reading, should preface the reading of the quoted matter by saying, "Quote," and conclude the quotation by saying, "Unquote")—

"Quote" and "unquote" are useful in telegrams in which there is no especial provision for indicating quoted matter. The oral reader can indicate quoted matter by the effective use of pause and by a slight change of tone.

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

Brevities

Punch: Glass that it is almost impossible to break has been invented. It would be an excellent idea to manufacture valuable antique glassware out of this.

New Yorker: Maine pointed the way to Democratic triumph but did not go along. Guideposts are like that.

Arkansas Gazette: Gossip and radio both travel fast, but radio has been able to eliminate much of the distortion.

In Lighter Vein

"Things That Money Cannot Buy"

C. V. W. stops over in Tulsa, Okla., long enough to enlist our sympathy in his search for:

A dipper for a bed spring.
Fertiliser for a hall tree.

Mrs. E. L. L. (Springfield, Mass.):

Uniforms for mud guards.
Knitting needles for sailors' yarns.
A tassel for the radiator cap.

A. L. G. (Chicago):

A belt for the waste of time.

Miss D. E. B. (Tulsa, Okla.):

Face cream for onion skin.

Mrs. Mary E. Toole (Girard, O.):

Muslin for a sheet of rain.

Mrs. D. G. F. (Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.):

Wood for the staff of life.
Wool from the black sheep of the family.
A leash for the dogs of war.

Mrs. O. B. E. (McComb, Miss.):

A hat for the dome of a church.
Bricks for the walk of life.

Miss M. H. (New York):

Clothes for a figure of speech.
A frame for the picture of health.
An iron to press a lover's suit.

Mr. and Mrs. J. M. S. (Santa Monica, Calif.) have looked everywhere but still cannot find:

A shovel to clear away a political landslide.
A handle for a country club.
Butter for a banquet toast.
A span for auction bridge.
A tree for leaves of absence.
A crown for a foot ruler.
Feathers for a movie fan.
Something to quiet the rumble seat.

Miss B. C. V. (Chicago):

A handle for a dancing pump.
A purse for the change of temperature.
Staves for a barrel of fun.

Today

"Where are you going, my pretty maid,
With your hair so fair and your cheeks so red?"
"To collect the golf cup for which I played,
And downed my great-grandson, sir!" she said.

—*Sydney Bulletin.*

Proof

"Do you think your cousin Helen is happily married?"

"Yes, I'm sure she is. She has to go to a movie to get a good cry."—*Pathfinder.*

Well?

"What is mind?"
"No matter."
"What is matter?"
"Never mind."

The Christian Science Monitor's
Quotation for Today

WHAT a man thinks, that he is; this is the old secret. — MAITRAYANA UPANISHED.

The Editor's Puzzle

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

29

Policy as well as expediency dictate a change", said the speaker. The public is entitled to it and I am going to see to it that it is given them. The newspapers are not unfortunately behind me but I am determined that I shall be given a fair play. The voters will go in batallians to the poles to vindicate me.

Edit this paragraph as you would like to see it in The Christian Science Monitor.

Compare your efforts with a corrected copy which appears on another page (among the advertisements).

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

The Help Basket

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Portland, Ore.

IT SITS in a conspicuous place in a living room, and when callers come they do not sit with idle hands. The basket is passed with a request to use spare time for the aid of persons less fortunate. Suggestions are gladly received, and the contents of the basket belong to anyone who will give them away where needed. It usually contains:

A bit of crochet edging, ready to be continued. (The pattern is simple enough for anyone to follow, and the finished end can be cut off any time for trimming gifts.)

A strip of single-thread tatting (for the same purpose).

Washed hose, rolled in pairs, ready to be mended; thread to match and a darning ball are at hand.

A knitted cap, started. This is a very simple pattern, knitted round like a stocking, the top tapered off and finished with a tassel. No count has been kept of the caps that have gone out to chilly little newsies. (Anyone who can knit at all can continue these, and several persons have learned to knit by trying to continue one.)

Garments which need only a bit of mending. Suitable buttons are strung on a safety pin; thread and needle are at hand. Patches are cut and pinned in place. (How the boys love to finish these things!)

Quilt pieces to cut. (One boy would rather cut these than eat the refreshments. What so-called destructive tendency is put to good account! One girl sewed so many blocks without realizing how they were piling up, that an old-fashioned quilting party was made necessary. Usually the pieces go to an elderly lady who makes her living sewing quilts.)

Every member of the family is a wage earner or a school attendant, and callers are school pupils or workers. The time of all is precious, but the more valuable when it is used for others. And family and close friends have learned, without any preachments, the wise use of bits of leisure. The family's last deck of cards was lost, but no one cared.

Planning for the giving of the garments seems to preclude the useless chatter which sometimes passes for conversation, and which sometimes seems to lead in undesirable channels. One cleaned and mended garment seems to bring out of its hiding place another one or two for good use. One boy said, "I never before have had anything to give, or any way to give it. I have learned that I can give thoughts."

Did You Know That—

(Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor)

Weapons taken from criminals in Sambor, Yugoslavia, were auctioned to help pay expenses of the local court?

A new electrically operated excavating shovel is so large that a seven-passenger automobile may be driven into it?

A chemically treated wool being tested as a road pavement in New South Wales is said to set as hard as concrete?

The cabin in which Abraham Lincoln was born measured 12 feet by 17?

What They Say

Beauty

"The beauty of expression in the face which we all enjoy must come from beauty in the mind. If we could always turn away and forget everything we thought ugly, we should be much more handsome, all of us."—*Pierre Van Passen.*

Action

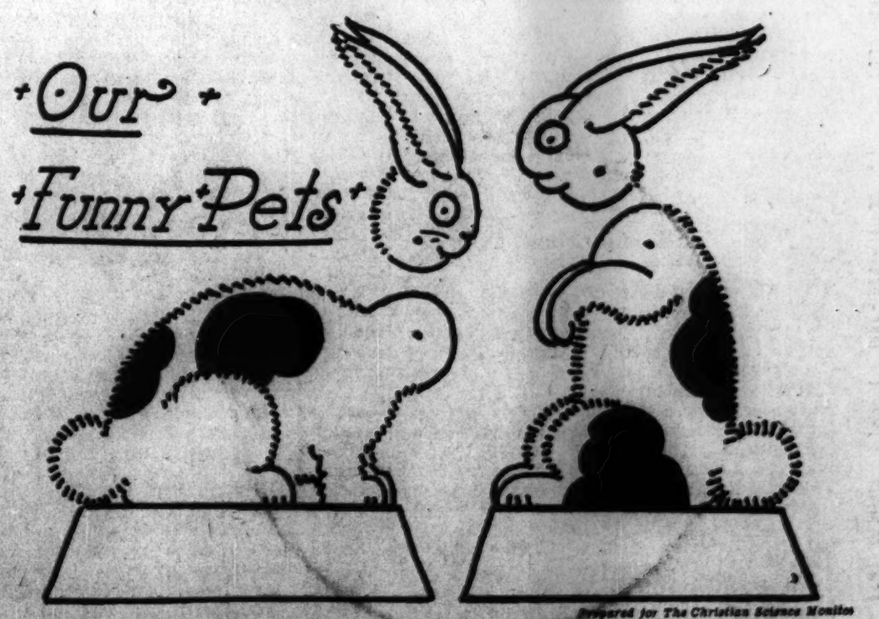
"Governments will do nothing unless driven by public opinion."—*Senator Borah.*

Experience Counts

"Maturity is by no means wholly a matter of years." — *A. Lawrence Lowell.*

Brother and Sister Rabbit

"Our Funny Pets"



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Paste the design upon light-weight cardboard and press until dry. Then cut out the parts. Fasten the heads to the bodies, at the dots, with small brass paper fasteners. The bases can be bent under so that the rabbits will stand up. Now the heads will move around to many positions

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1932 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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The Christian Science Monitor

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

EDITORIALS

A Millennium Postponed

TO THOSE sanguine Americans who have been looking for the momentary advent of the millennium in the repeal of prohibition, yesterday's refusal of the House of Representatives to take the first step toward repeal must have come as a great shock. Viewed through the mist of the morning-after's evaporated hopes, the millennium may appear more than a thousand years away. Conversely, dubious drys, prematurely disheartened, may rush now to the other extreme of unwarranted complacency.

It would be more helpful to the eventual solution of the liquor problem if this vote were looked upon neither as a triumph for the drys nor as a defeat for the wets. In a truer sense it was a victory for temperate consideration of changes in the most agitated national policy of recent years. The Eighteenth Amendment was placed in the Constitution after decades of debate and of unsuccessful experiments with other methods. And the House was asked to take it out in forty minutes! At least that was the time allowed for representatives to debate the question of initiating repeal.

Millenniums are hardly attained so quickly. And it would be well if Americans, either as wets or drys or simply as seekers of the best solution of the liquor problem, could recognize now that neither mere repeal nor mere retention of prohibition is going to end that problem. More than ever there is need for serious study to find what form of liquor legislation will most successfully promote genuine temperance in the United States.

Speaker Garner had insisted that this vote be taken, not upon any alternative to prohibition, but upon "naked repeal" as advocated in the Democratic platform. Following rejection of his resolution, he has reiterated his determination not to force repeal to a vote again in this "lame duck" session of Congress. The next test is likely to come on endeavors to revive the Glass resolution in the Senate. This proposal would set up a substitute for the Eighteenth Amendment, providing for state control, but outlawing the saloon and furnishing federal protection to dry states. This in general was the resubmission plan favored in the Republican platform.

It is likely to enlist some votes in the House which opposed mere repeal. On the other hand, it will lose those of members who feel that no form of liquor regulation should go into the Constitution. Indeed, it is quite possible that in the first hour of this session prohibition survived the severest test it will encounter in this Congress. However, the repealists will return to the attack with greater force in the newly elected Congress, either at a special session or at the regular sitting next December.

While delay is not in itself a guarantee that the settling of a national liquor policy will receive the study it deserves, the failure of this hasty drive for repeal affords opportunity for more reasonable consideration. Even should flat repeal then result, it would be more satisfactory than if rushed into on a wave of popular impatience with things as they are—particularly economic things. But there is good reason to question whether, after the people have had time to watch the growth of problems, which even the prospect of repeal is bringing to light, they will be in a hurry to abandon prohibition.

The unanswered questions of what can be done to prevent the return of the saloon, of how dry states can be protected from wet neighbors, of how to fix taxes and regulations on liquor which will not cause bootlegging, and of how to head off intensive promotion of intoxication for private profit, are already causing thoughtful Americans to recognize that prohibition is not the only imperfect system of liquor control.

It is evident that the ultimate choice must be between prohibition and some specific alternative, not between prohibition and some hypothetical improvement. The better opportunity the people have to consider fairly the prospects of success or failure with such improvements the sounder will be their choice. Rejection of the Garner resolution should help to provide that opportunity.

Work Bench and School Desk

WHEN a joint statement bears such names as those of Dr. Mary E. Woolley, president of Mount Holyoke College; Senator Arthur Capper, the Rev. S. Parkes Cadman, William Allen White, and William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, it must needs arouse the interest of all citizens, for here is a list that covers a multitude of often dissimilar interests. When it is learned that these men and women are united in a widespread campaign, it becomes evident that their project must be of national importance.

The object of their campaign is indeed of national importance. This joint statement declares that 3,000,000 children in the United States, from 7 to 17 years old, are out of school, and that more than 2,000,000 of them are gainfully employed. These 2,000,000 children in industry represent a real problem when it is known that probably between 10,000,000 and 11,000,000 adults are in desperate need of work.

We hear much of the need of shortening the work day and work week as a partial solution of unemployment difficulties. Yet here is a step that should be regarded as even more important than the shorter work week, important as that step undoubtedly is.

This is but the technological angle of the problem, however. Apart from that, there is a still more serious consideration bearing directly on industry as a whole. It is worth while to consider what a lift the everyday business world might experience—how much better workers might understand their jobs, how much more satisfaction they might take in good work and how much more smoothly many ordinary transactions might be handled—if every child were equipped with as much as a high school education before entering upon an occupation.

Education is rapidly becoming the most important consideration of modern civilization. If democracy is to succeed, the nation must have an educated citizenry. Given the educated citizenry, the most glaring inequalities of social and economic systems would soon be removed. It would seem, therefore, that an early step to be taken in the direction of shorter work hours would be a lengthening of the educational period.

Testing the Atmosphere

TRIAL balloons are sometimes discernible with only a minimum of political vision. Others are so disguised that only those experts who are specially trained for the purpose can detect them. A balloon in each category has recently been released for the "reactions" of the American people. Both are called American recognition of Soviet Russia, the obvious one coming from Warm Springs, Ga., headquarters of President-Elect Roosevelt, and the assumed one coming from Moscow.

Professional sky-watchers argue that the freedom with which the Moscow correspondents are now discussing the food shortage in Russia constitutes the Soviet trial balloon. A year ago if such conditions had prevailed the censorship would undoubtedly have been clamped down. Why the present willingness of the Kremlin to allow the facts to be known? May it not be a shrewd bait for a trade agreement involving Soviet purchase of a portion of the Farm Board's stored wheat from an Administration which is committed to the revival of American foreign trade by way of new commercial treaties? The hazard is offered as the grounds for the feeling that a trial balloon is in the air.

Clearly, Mr. Roosevelt is taking the question of recognition of Soviet Russia under very serious advisement. His approach, as the Russians suspect, is probably commercial. American trade with the Soviets has been dwindling very rapidly. There was a time when the United States occupied top place as a provider of Soviet Russia's requirements. It has now dropped to fifth place, being superseded even by Persia. With the President-Elect determined to reclaim America's foreign trade, his eyes must have looked over these statistics and mentally explored the possibility of effecting a change in them.

A political as well as an economic bridge has been rapidly developing between the two countries. Manchuria is its name. No two countries are so much interested in the disposition of the Manchurian problem outside China and Japan. There is talk that, in accordance with the Lytton recommendation that the Soviet must be taken into consideration, Moscow will be invited to some of the discussions in Geneva. At the same time the United States is adding constantly to its contacts with the League of Nations over the same subject. If Moscow does put in an appearance, both countries would repeat the spectacle at the Disarmament Conference—of an engagement in conference when they are not on speaking terms with each other.

Much exploration will be required before a groundwork can be laid for the resumption of diplomatic relations between the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics and the United States. But reasons of trade and of the fuller organization of peace appear to be working definitely to that end.

Shall the Hoover Holiday End?

JUDGED by the surface reaction to the latest British and French debt notes, it might seem useless for anyone to say more to Congress about debts. There is little indication that members of the national legislature have ears to hear anything on that subject just now. Yet President Hoover is expected to take up the question with Congress at once. And there is good reason to hope that he will outline a wise and far-sighted position which will help clarify American opinion.

The President has an unusual opportunity. Not only is he particularly well informed on war debts through his experience on the funding commission and as President; he has personally played a rather large part, by the moratorium and by the talks with former Premier Laval, in developing the present status of debt payments. Moreover, freedom from political considerations should enable him to speak more frankly than is possible for politicians who must first listen to hear what their constituents are saying.

Governor Roosevelt has refused to take responsibility for American debt policy prior to March 4. But, Mr. Hoover, having offered that opportunity to the President-Designate, is now free to say what he believes would be wise policy. He is already committed to a new study of the debt question and is fairly sure to urge the revival of the debt funding commission.

He is less sure to recommend extension of the moratorium. But if he refuses, it will become necessary to explain why postponement is less needed now than when suspension of debt payments was instituted last year. As the author of the Hoover holiday, this duty especially incumbent upon him. Moreover, the French note of the last week attempts to place a peculiarly personal responsibility upon the President for encouraging Europe to expect some new arrangement in regard to intergovernmental debts provided the debtors took the initiative, which they did under the Lausanne agreement.

The French contention is based on the Hoover-Laval communiqué of Oct. 25, 1931, which said, in part:

> In so far as intergovernmental obligations are concerned, we recommend that prior to the expiration of the Hoover year of postponement some agreement regarding them may be necessary covering the period of business depression, as to the terms and conditions of which the two governments make all reservations. The initiative in this matter should be taken at an early date by the European powers principally concerned within the framework of the agreements existing prior to July 1, 1931.

The French ask, with some reason, what this recommendation meant if it did not imply that after Europe had taken the initiative the United States would take some related action. It is easy to understand that they may feel that America now refuses to do its part. Yet it would be well to know the American position. President Hoover, in a letter to Senator Borah immediately after the signing of the Lausanne agreement, said that the American Government was not "a party to nor in any way committed to any such agreement." It will be helpful if the President will explain the whole situation so that this misunderstanding shall cause no further ill will.

It should not be forgotten in France that the Hoover-Laval statement came at a time when France desired assurance that any additional changes in the debt system would not, like the moratorium, be made on American initiative and forced upon Paris as a fait accompli. The Hoover-Laval communiqué was intent on giving that assurance, rather than on pledging subsequent American action.

At the same time it should be remembered in America that the Hoover holiday, as a general vacation from intergovernmental debt payments, was most unwelcome and highly expensive to France. It led directly to Lausanne. And at Lausanne France gave up $85,000,000 a year in addition to reparations which had covered two-thirds of the debt payments to America. Naturally, perhaps, France feels that a holiday originally imposed upon her should not be ended now after she has granted leave to her own debtors which can hardly be rescinded.

It is to be hoped that the President, unbound by the usual political fears, can now remove misunderstandings, not only in France and the other debtor nations but in the United States.

Entertainment for Children

A FAMOUS London publishing house, which issues cheap editions of the classics of English fiction, has compiled significant lists of the most popular books of this type. Among adults "David Copperfield" is first, with Dickens in general definitely the favorite author. In 1931 "A Tale of Two Cities," "Oliver Twist" and "The Pickwick Papers" were especially big sellers. With children "David Copperfield" is relegated by "Robinson Crusoe" to the second place, while "Kidnapped" is also very high up on the list.

These facts throw an instructive light upon one of the most important social questions of the day. Most close observers are agreed that it is desirable that children should see on the screen only such films as are suitable for them. To this end it has been frequently suggested that special children's performances should be given and that films definitely designed for children should be made by the various cinema companies. As a matter of fact, such films have been produced from time to time, with this unsatisfactory result, according to the reports of different social survey councils, that children have often heartily disliked them. It has often been the case that children have preferred films made chiefly for adults to those manufactured especially for themselves.

It is significant to note, from the lists referred to above, that "Robinson Crusoe," "David Copperfield" and "Kidnapped" were not originally written for children at all; they were designed for adult entertainment. Of other distinguished favorites of childhood, such as "The Pilgrim's Progress" and "Gulliver's Travels," the same thing can be said. Surely it is obvious from this that children do not like to be played down to. They (probably unconsciously) appreciate the compliment of having something put before them that really exercises their thought. This is a fact of which the producers of children's films should never lose sight. If they are to succeed, as everyone wishes them to succeed, they should remember that one of the most certain ways of losing the favor of children is to treat them childishly.

Editorial Notes

It is hoped that the Oklahoma man who purchased a petrified forest with the intention of using the stone "timber" to build a commercial garage can be persuaded to change his plan and give the public an opportunity to demonstrate that his investment is still a worthwhile one with their interest.

A professor at Ohio State University is authority for the statement that more log cabins have been built during the present year than at any time since Abraham Lincoln was a rail-splitter. Is it too much to hope that some equally good presidential timber may grow up in their neighborhood?

For the first time in American motoring history a decrease is shown in the number of automobile fatalities, but it is slight and is attributed in the main to a reduction in the number of cars. As a nation Americans have slowed down in everything, apparently, but their driving.

Plus-fours, those voluminous trousers supposed to be worn by all good golfers, are regarded as ideal apparel for sight-seers, says a note from London. But some of us, so clad, wonder whether we or the other scenery afford the sight.

The most recent Honolulu city directory lists 860 Lees, 150 Smiths and 100 Joneses, all of which inspires the observation that in the race to keep up with the Joneses the Smiths are well to the leeward.

This is the season when Junior successfully accomplishes the feat of keeping his eye on the future and his mind on present-day affairs.

Diary of an Onlooker in France

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

PARIS

THE French desire to make of the League of Nations a sounding board for their pacific protestations, and at the same time to band together the countries represented at Geneva in an association of mutual security, has again been manifested in the publication of a plan for disarmament and for the consolidation of peace. Whether the plan will be helpful or not, whether it will be found acceptable or not, are questions which admit of more than one reply. But at least it will be seen that the French, who have succeeded in getting their nominee elected as Secretary-General, continue to discern the advantages of a Genevan policy, and are still eager to take a foremost place in the institution.

Those advantages are doubtless international; but, without the smallest cynicism, it may be suggested that they are likewise national. It is, from the viewpoint of France, an excellent thing to be one of the chief supporters of the League of Nations. The League is useful as an instrument of national policy.

The possibilities of the League were not always seen in France. Clemenceau was by no means alone in regarding it with skepticism. After the first flush of enthusiasm for the peace speeches of President Wilson had subsided, it was not generally believed that the League could change the conditions of international life.

* * *

To call the League a new Holy Alliance was mere abuse. At that time, at any rate, it was not believed that it could clamp the lid on European tendency to revolt against the peace documents of 1919. It was not thought strong enough to stereotype the Continent, and to hold down the status quo. That idea was a later development. The League was a harmless whim, which did not either strengthen or menace the treaties. Those treaties were to be defended, as they had been made, by superior military might; and France surrounded itself with allies who were equally interested in the maintenance of the treaties.

The real change in the attitude of France toward the League came with the second return of Aristide Briand to power after the war. He saw in the League a great opportunity. It gave him a remarkable personal platform, such as he could not have found had he confined his demonstrations to his own country. In identifying himself with the cause of peace, he not only became indispensable, but he furnished the best reply to those critics of France who accused it of militarism. How could France be militarist when it was making a reality of the League of Nations? Undoubtedly, too, M. Briand, sincerely striving for a rapprochement with Germany, discovered that his task was rendered easier by being pursued in the atmosphere of a neutral country, in which ministers could meet normally as often as they pleased.

* * *

Yet, I confess that, for my part, I had misgivings about the use to which the League was being put. While it was impossible to deny its apparent immediate services, there were obvious dangers in the particular course the League was taking. I expressed these misgivings in the Monitor, and at greater length in the Atlantic Monthly, as early, I think, as 1921. Especially did I deprecate the conversion of the Geneva institution into a League of Foreign Offices, with the responsible ministers in attendance, since they were bound, by their functions, to think in terms of their national policies, and to defend them.

It seemed to me that, even at the expense of less effective immediate action (though I do not admit that the presence of the responsible ministers was an assurance of effective immediate action—on the contrary) it would be better to have representatives freer to take an international view, without reference to the policy of particular governments. Perhaps it is invidious to mention names, especially as there are none entirely suitable, but Viscount Cecil possesses some of the qualities and qualifications I have in mind.

The League, in other words, should have aimed at being, for the present at least, a purely moral force. Apart from the enormous services which it undoubtedly is capable of fulfilling along what may be called routine and noncontroversial lines, and in the establishment of a world organization, its higher purpose should have been the enunciation of international doctrines, international aspirations, international ideals, without undue regard to the opinions of governments and of governmental policies. Thus it would acquire a great moral influence. It would be a conscience for the world.

But in taking this view I was not surprised to find myself in a minority. The representatives, official persons, with governmental instructions, were compelled, for the most part, to confront each other with national policies. Some such diplomatic clearing house does indeed appear to be needed; but the League, as such, might have risen above so-called practical considerations, for moral considerations in the end must shape the so-called practical considerations that are put in opposition to them.

The consequence of a certain confusion of thought about the League had the unhappy result of arousing expectations which it was difficult to fulfill. The materialistic, and even the militaristic, conception of the League as a sort of superstate; with actual power to settle the affairs of the world, political, economic, financial, to enforce disarmament, and to act as a superior gendarme in the defense of frontiers, treaties, and of peace itself, imposed itself on the public imagination; so that inevitably, when it failed to carry out its promises, as it was fated to fail, since it was not a superstate but a congeries of individual states, represented by the official exponents of national policy, there was a natural and foreseeable reaction, and a sense of disillusionment that might have been avoided.

* * *

Curiously enough the explanation and the excuse of relative failures, in France as elsewhere, is precisely that which might have been used, and was in fact used by me, before the League became a conglomeration of nationalities, instead of choosing to be a unique internationalism. The League, it is now stated, is simply a number of countries which believe themselves to have conflicting interests and opinions. It cannot do what the individual nations which compose it do not wish to do. The statement is accurate enough; it is unfortunately only too true; but that is a reason for building the League on a higher international plane, instead of on the plane of nationalisms.

Yet even now the confusion of thought continues. The French still hope to make a superstate, which can impose its will on the states which, by a contradiction in terms, are its members, and who therefore create the will which they postulate as divided. Following in the footsteps of M. Bourgeois, André Tardieu would have given the League an army, though how that army could be employed against any of the separate nations which supplied it, was not expounded. The plan of M. Paul-Boncour appears to retain, in some degree, this feature; and once more the League, which is a compound of nations, is contradictorily supposed to be able to use a single power with a single command, against its own parts, in the event of its splitting asunder.

I venture to repeat that the really "practical" conception of the League is not that of a materialistic or militaristic superstate. The only kind of superstate that can be constructed in an epoch of nationalisms is that which, unequivocally, is designed to be an international moral force and influence.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread

An Industrial Club for the Elderly

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

A project for an industrial club, a club whereby aged people can earn their own livelihood, is urgently needed. No elderly person earnestly seeking employment wants to go from place to place and be told that he is too old and therefore not wanted. Elderly people do not want to be a burden to the community or to their friends. Neither do they want to feel they are receiving something for nothing.

No doubt there are people who would be interested in getting such an industrial club started. The proposition is as follows:

First, a building for the members in a cheerful neighborhood and with necessary equipment. The institution would be self-sustaining through interchange of commodities among members and outside exchange of finished products for materials, commodities and merchandise that would be required. Club members would receive meals and lodging in return for club tokens earned. They also would receive car checks for these tokens. Whenever possible, the acceptance of money for club members would be avoided so as to give the project a sound and wholesome foundation. C. J. RICKMAN.

Chicago, Ill.

Free Trade—Fair Trade

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

As most of the world knows, within the past year, Great Britain has applied a tariff on imported goods, thus reversing her free trade policy of over seventy years.

Writers of other nations when commenting on this usually express regret at what they consider a backward step, but I have seen no suggestion by any writer that his own nation should give the world a lead and raise again the banner of free trade that we have furled. Yet why not? I shall be grateful to anyone who will point out the weak points in the following propositions:

(a) Total removal of all tariffs could not fail to be in the interest of all mankind. On the average, every man would benefit because every article would be produced where natural conditions or racial skill rendered its production most easy, i. e., where it could be produced most cheaply up to the necessary standard.

(b) Every tariff puts a premium on inefficiency, that is, it enables a business that could not stand on its own merits to persist.

(c) World trade could no doubt adjust itself to any given system of tariffs in the various countries (though the result would differ from and be inferior to the result under free trade), but the outstanding disadvantage of tariffs is that they are never fixed, and every change in any one country upsets in a measure the entire balance of world trade.

The argument in favor of tariffs that, at first sight, appears most weighty, is that if they were taken off, the markets of the more advanced nations would be flooded with goods produced in countries where labor conditions are less favorable, and this would compel labor either to lose its occupation or to accept lower wages. The answer to this I believe to be that better homes, better food and education should mean bigger and better output per hour, and if they do not there is something wrong, and it will be both right and inevitable for the reward of labor to be reduced.

Suppose that a team of runners from the great state of Erewhon were coming to compete with your home team, and some neutral said to you, "You must, of course, make the Erewhon men carry weights, for your team could never meet them on even terms," would you not reply, "Sir, the men of my country can meet all comers on even terms, but, if not, I would sooner our team were beaten than express a belief in the inferiority of my race"? And you would be right, but is not the demand for a tariff to protect your manufacturers exactly like the demand for a handicap for your runners?

Free trade could be reached step by step. Any two nations could extend freedom of trade to each other without necessarily lowering their walls to all comers. Such action would need to be backed by much preliminary thought, for there would assuredly be great opposition such as always claims to withstand progress.

As to providing wealth for the national exchequer to replace the duties, sound methods are available, but this letter is already long enough. CLEMENT LONG.

London,

Taking the Press to Task

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The saddest feature of the industrial depression is the part played by the great newspapers of all the large cities, in pushing to the front the restoration of the legalized liquor traffic as the most important issue to be dealt with by Congress at its coming session. Since the election results seem to indicate a change in public sentiment on the prohibition question, these newspapers have united in a chorus of demands that the Volstead Act be immediately amended so as to permit the manufacture and sale of beer with a higher alcohol content than is now allowed, and that an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, repealing the Eighteenth Amendment, shall be submitted to conventions called by the several states.

In support of these demands, they give the same old brewers' arguments about the number of workers that will be employed in making beer and the revenues that will be secured by taxes on the higher-alcohol product.

With more than 10,000,000 idle workers, threatened with another winter of poverty and misery, and saved from starvation by public and private charity, the editors of our great newspapers have nothing better to offer as a remedy than beer with more alcohol in it. Material poverty is bad enough, but the intellectual poverty displayed by the editors of the nation is far worse.

I am not a prohibitionist, but I have nothing but contempt for the ignorant or cowardly editors who shut their columns against discussion of the fundamental causes of prevailing economic and social conditions, and seek to divert public attention from the real remedies for unemployment by asserting that legalizing intoxicating liquor will restore prosperity.

While the wet newspapers print eagerly the ballyhoo of the brewers, of the men with great incomes who hope to bring about a reduction of their taxes by taxing liquor, and of the real estate speculators who expect to rent many properties for drinking places, they refuse to publish brief letters showing the absurdity of the "beer and prosperity" remedy for existing business conditions. And this is modern journalism as practiced by practically all the great newspapers of the country!

New York City, N. Y. WILLOUGHBY GRAHAM.